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**Sixtieth session**
Agenda item 66 (a)
**New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support**

**Jamaica:* draft resolution**

# New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* its resolution 57/2 of 16 September 2002 on the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

*Recalling also* its resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and resolutions 58/233 of 23 December 2003 and 59/254 of 23 December 2004 entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support",

*Recalling further* section II entitled "Development" of the 2005 World Summit Outcome document,[1] and in particular the relevant paragraphs on meeting the special needs of Africa and countries with special needs,

*Bearing in mind* that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, and also the need for their development efforts to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conference on Financing for Development to the New Partnership,[2]

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General's Advisory Panel on International Support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development entitled

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

05-58866 (E) 081105

"From rhetoric to action: mobilizing international support to unleash Africa's potential",[3]

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: third consolidated report on progress in implementation and international support",[4]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[4]

2. *Reaffirms its full support* for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;[5]

3. *Recognizes* the progress made in the implementation of the New Partnership as well as regional and international support for the New Partnership, while acknowledging that much needs to be done in the implementation of the New Partnership;

## I
## Actions by African countries and organizations

4. *Welcomes* the progress made by the African countries in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourages African countries, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to continue their efforts in this regard by developing and strengthening institutions for governance and the development of the region;

5. *Also welcomes* the substantial progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, in particular the completion of the self-assessment in some countries, the hosting of country support missions and the launching of the national preparatory process for the Peer Review in others;

6. *Further welcomes* the efforts made by African countries and regional and subregional organizations in implementing specific programmes of the New Partnership;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance for African countries to continue to coordinate, on the basis of national strategies and priorities, all types of external assistance, including that provided by multilateral organizations, in order to integrate effectively such assistance into their development processes;

8. *Encourages* the further integration of the priorities and objectives of the New Partnership into the programmes of the regional structures and organizations, and programmes for the African least developed countries;

9. *Recalls* that the African Union and the regional economic communities have a critical role to play in the implementation of the New Partnership and encourages development partners to increase their support to enhancing the capacities of these institutions;

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[3] See A/60/85.

[4] A/60/178.

[5] A/57/304, annex.

10. *Emphasizes* that progress in the implementation of the New Partnership depends also on a favourable national and international environment for Africa's growth and development;

## II
## Response of the international community

11. *Welcomes* the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership;

12. *Acknowledges* the various important initiatives of Africa's development partners in recent years, including those of the Group of Eight, the European Union, the Tokyo International Conference on African Development and the report of the Commission for Africa entitled *Our Common Interest*,[6] and emphasizes in this regard the importance of coordination in such initiatives on Africa and of the assessment of the level and extent of aid delivery vis-à-vis pledges;

13. *Welcomes* the contribution made by Member States to the implementation of the New Partnership in the context of South-South cooperation and in this regard urges Africa's development partners to support the triangular cooperation in the region;

14. *Also welcomes* the financial support extended by many of the development partners to the various programmes of the New Partnership and, in this regard, notes with satisfaction that some developed countries have committed resources for the infrastructure project preparation facility and the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Plan and urges similar support to be extended to Africa in water and sanitation and in housing and urban development and other arrangements emanating from the New Partnership aiming at the achievement of sustainable development in the region;

15. *Calls for* measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa including debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, enhanced official development assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment, and transfer of technology;

16. *Reiterates* the need for the international community, relevant multilateral institutions and developed countries to enhance coherence in their trade, investment, aid and debt policies towards African countries, including efforts to fully integrate African countries in the international trading system, through initiatives such as building Africa's trade capacity to compete and the provision of assistance to mitigate the adjustment costs of trade liberalization, and compensatory short-term aid flows to African countries seriously affected by the decline in trade revenue as a result of the extension of most-favoured-nation status to other countries;

17. *Welcomes* the recent decision by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to endorse the proposal of the Group of Eight to cancel 100 per cent of the outstanding debt of eligible heavily indebted poor countries owed to the International Monetary Fund, the International Development Association and the

[6] London, 11 March 2005; also available from http://www.comissionforafrica.org/english/report/introduction.html#report.

African Development Fund and to provide additional resources to ensure that the financing capacity of the international financial institutions is not reduced;

18. *Stresses* the need to find a comprehensive and durable solution to the debt problems of African countries, including through the cancellation of 100 per cent of multilateral debt and through significant debt relief, including, inter alia, cancellation and restructuring for heavily indebted countries not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and for other low- and middle-income African countries that have unsustainable debt burdens; and also stresses the need to support the ongoing work undertaken by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to develop a forward-looking debt sustainability framework for heavily indebted poor countries and low-income countries, bearing in mind the importance of debt sustainability towards the achievement of national development goals and the Millennium Development Goals;

19. *Welcomes* the recent increase in official development assistance pledged by many of the development partners, including the commitments of the Group of Eight and the European Union, that will lead to an increase in official development assistance to Africa of $25 billion per year by 2010, and urges all development partners to ensure aid predictability and aid effectiveness through the implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness: Ownership, Harmonization, Alignment, Results and Mutual Accountability, adopted at the High-level Forum entitled "Joint Progress towards Enhanced Aid Effectiveness: Harmonization, Alignment, Results", held in Paris from 28 February to 2 March 2005,[7] and to make continued efforts to increase the flows of new and additional resources, public and private, to support the development of African countries;

20. *Also welcomes* the efforts by development partners to align their financial and technical support to Africa more closely to the priorities of the New Partnership, as reflected in national poverty reduction strategies or in similar strategies, and encourages development partners to increase their efforts in this regard;

21. *Acknowledges* the activities of the Bretton Woods institutions and the African Development Bank in African countries, and invites those institutions to continue their support for the implementation of the priorities and objectives of the New Partnership;

22. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance to the African Union and New Partnership secretariats and to African countries in developing projects and programmes within the scope of the priorities of the New Partnership;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to mandate the United Nations Millennium Project to assist African countries in adopting and implementing quick-impact initiatives based on their national development strategies and priorities to enable them to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and calls upon the development partners to urgently provide African countries with the necessary resources to implement such initiatives as agreed in the 2005 World Summit Outcome;

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[7] Available from http://www.1.worldbank.org/harmonization/PARIS/FINALPARISDECLARATION.pdf.

24. *Notes* that the entities of the United Nations system have been actively using the regional consultation mechanism as a vehicle for fostering collaboration and coordination at the regional level, and encourages them to intensify their efforts in developing and implementing joint programmes in support of the New Partnership at the regional level;

25. *Encourages* the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to continue to strengthen further their existing coordination and programming mechanisms, and the simplification and harmonization of planning, disbursement and reporting procedures, as a means of enhancing support for African countries in the implementation of the New Partnership;

26. *Notes* the growing collaboration among the entities of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, and requests the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, on the basis of the agreed clusters;

27. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General's Advisory Panel on International Support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development entitled "From rhetoric to action: mobilizing international support to unleash Africa's potential",[3] and looks forward to its supplementary report, including recommendations on the actions to be taken to enhance support for the implementation of the New Partnership;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take measures to strengthen the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa in order to enable it to effectively fulfil its mandate, including monitoring and reporting on progress related to meeting the special needs of Africa;

29. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the basis of inputs from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other stakeholders in the New Partnership, such as the private sector and civil society.

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**Sixtieth session**
Agenda item 42
**Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations**

**Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, India, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkey and United States of America: draft resolution**

## Eight hundred years of Mongolian statehood

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* its resolution 56/6 of 9 November 2001 on the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations,

*Reaffirming* that civilizational achievements constitute the collective heritage of mankind, providing a source of inspiration and progress for humanity at large,

*Emphasizing* the need to achieve an objective understanding of all civilizations and enhance constructive interaction and cooperative engagement among civilizations,

*Recognizing* the richness of nomadic civilization and its important contribution to promoting dialogue and interaction among all forms of civilization,

*Recognizing also* that nomadic civilization influenced, inter alia, societies across Asia and Europe and in turn absorbed influence from both East and West in a true interchange of human values,

*Recognizing further* the important role played by a strong and persistent nomadic culture in the development of extensive trade networks and the creation of large administrative, cultural, religious and commercial centres,

*Mindful of* the ever-increasing significance and relevance of a culture to live in harmony with nature, which is inherent in nomadic civilization, in today's world,

1. *Welcomes* the efforts of Member States, including Mongolia, to preserve and develop nomadic culture and traditions in modern societies;

2. *Welcomes also* the efforts undertaken by the Government of Mongolia to celebrate the eight hundredth anniversary of Mongolian statehood in 2006;

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3. *Invites* Member States, the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, regional organizations and foundations, and academia to take part actively in the events to be organized by Mongolia in celebration of this anniversary.

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**Sixtieth session**
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**Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations**

**Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, India, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkey and United States of America: draft resolution**

## Eight hundred years of Mongolian statehood

**Addendum**

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

**Australia, Canada, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Oman, Romania, Slovenia, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkmenistan**

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 73
**Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance**

**Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, and Zimbabwe: draft resolution**

# Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the South Asian earthquake disaster

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* its resolutions 46/182 of 19 December 1991, 57/152 of 16 December 2002, 57/256 of 20 December 2002, 58/25 of 5 December 2003, 58/214 and 58/215 of 23 December 2003, 59/212 of 20 December 2004, 59/231 and 59/233 of 22 December 2004 and 59/279 of 19 January 2005,

*Expressing sincere condolences and deep sympathy* to the victims, their families and the people of Pakistan, India, Afghanistan and other affected areas, who suffered huge losses of life and socio-economic and environmental damage from the massive earthquake that struck the South Asian region on 8 October 2005,

05-59579 (E) 101105

*Deeply alarmed* over the critical condition of millions of homeless and countless injured awaiting immediate response in desperation and pain, being accentuated by extreme weather and difficult terrain,

*Welcoming* the assistance and contributions of the international community, including Governments, international organizations, civil society and the private sector, in the relief and rehabilitation efforts, which reflect the spirit of international solidarity and cooperation to address and meet the challenges of the disaster, and in this context also appreciating the role of the people and Government of Pakistan,

*Welcoming* the launching of the South Asia earthquake 2005 flash appeal by the United Nations on 11 October 2005 and the continuous engagement by the Secretary-General to escalate the global relief efforts for the urgent and immediate needs of the affected people,

*Welcoming also* the convening by the United Nations of a high-level ministerial donors meeting in Geneva on 26 October 2005 to generate further relief assistance and support for recovery from the disaster,

*Stressing* the need to incorporate risk reduction approaches into development policies and recovery programmes, as set out in the Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-2015,[1]

*Recalling* the need for continued commitment to assist the affected countries and their peoples, particularly the most vulnerable groups, to fully recover from the catastrophic and traumatic effects of the disaster, including in their medium- and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, and welcoming measures announced by the Government of Pakistan and by the international agencies in this regard,

*Emphasizing* the importance of international cooperation in support of the efforts of the affected States in dealing with natural disasters and hazards in all phases, including prevention, preparedness, mitigation, recovery and reconstruction, as well as in strengthening the response capacity of affected countries,

1. *Expresses its sympathy* to the people affected by the earthquake in South Asia;

2. *Emphasizes* the need to give particular attention to help the affected population, especially orphans and widows, in their physical and psychological trauma and to provide immediate medical assistance, in particular with regard to the vaccination of children and to long-term rehabilitation;

3. *Emphasizes also* the need for the international community to maintain its focus beyond the present emergency relief, in order to sustain the political will to support the medium- and long-term rehabilitation, reconstruction and risk reduction efforts led by the Government of Pakistan and other affected States at all levels;

4. *Welcomes* the effective cooperation between the authorities of Pakistan and the relevant bodies in the United Nations system, donor countries, regional and international financial institutions, relevant international organizations and civil society in the coordination and delivery of emergency relief, and stresses the need to continue such cooperation and delivery throughout the ongoing relief operations and

[1] *Report of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction* (A/CONF.206/6), chap. I, resolutions 1 and 2.

rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, in a manner that reduces vulnerability to future natural hazards;

5. *Encourages* the international community, particularly donor countries, international financial institutions and relevant international organizations, as well as the private sector and civil society, to deliver swiftly on their pledges and to continue to provide the necessary funds and assistance to support the rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint a special envoy in order to, inter alia, sustain the political will of the international community to support medium- and long-term rehabilitation, reconstruction and risk reduction efforts;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to explore ways to further strengthen the rapid response capacities for immediate humanitarian relief efforts of the international community, building on the existing arrangements and ongoing initiatives;

8. *Invites* the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, in collaboration with donor countries, other international and regional financial institutions and the United Nations, to mobilize members of the international community, including affected countries, to address the medium- and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction needs of the affected areas;

9. *Welcomes* the proposed convening of a reconstruction conference to generate assistance and commitments for long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction phases in the disaster-stricken areas, to be held in Islamabad on 19 November 2005;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance" and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session in 2006.

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Agenda item 73
**Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance**

**Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, and Zimbabwe: draft resolution**

# Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in Pakistan in the aftermath of the South Asian earthquake disaster

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* its resolutions 46/182 of 19 December 1991, 57/152 of 16 December 2002, 57/256 of 20 December 2002, 58/25 of 5 December 2003, 58/214 and 58/215 of 23 December 2003, 59/212 of 20 December 2004, 59/231 and 59/233 of 22 December 2004 and 59/279 of 19 January 2005,

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*Expressing sincere condolences and deep sympathy* to the victims, their families and the people of Pakistan, India, Afghanistan and other affected areas, who suffered huge losses of life and socio-economic and environmental damage from the massive earthquake that struck the South Asian region on 8 October 2005,

*Deeply alarmed* over the critical condition of millions of homeless and countless injured awaiting immediate response in desperation and pain, being accentuated by extreme weather and difficult terrain,

*Welcoming* the assistance and contributions of the international community, including Governments, international organizations, civil society and the private sector, in the relief and rehabilitation efforts, which reflect the spirit of international solidarity and cooperation to address and meet the challenges of the disaster, and in this context also appreciating the role of the people and Government of Pakistan,

*Welcoming* the launching of the South Asia earthquake 2005 flash appeal by the United Nations on 11 October 2005 and the continuous engagement by the Secretary-General to escalate the global relief efforts for the urgent and immediate needs of the affected people,

*Welcoming also* the convening by the United Nations of a high-level ministerial donors meeting in Geneva on 26 October 2005 to generate further relief assistance and support for recovery from the disaster,

*Stressing* the need to incorporate risk reduction approaches into development policies and recovery programmes, as set out in the Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-2015,[1]

*Recalling* the need for continued commitment to assist the affected countries and their peoples, particularly the most vulnerable groups, to fully recover from the catastrophic and traumatic effects of the disaster, including in their medium- and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, and welcoming measures announced by the Government of Pakistan and by the international agencies in this regard,

*Emphasizing* the importance of international cooperation in support of the efforts of the affected States in dealing with natural disasters and hazards in all phases, including prevention, preparedness, mitigation, recovery and reconstruction, as well as in strengthening the response capacity of affected countries,

1. *Expresses its sympathy* to the people affected by the earthquake in South Asia;

2. *Emphasizes* the need to give particular attention to help the affected population, especially orphans and widows, in their physical and psychological trauma and to provide immediate medical assistance, in particular with regard to the vaccination of children and to long-term rehabilitation;

3. *Emphasizes also* the need for the international community to maintain its focus beyond the present emergency relief, in order to sustain the political will to support the medium- and long-term rehabilitation, reconstruction and risk reduction efforts led by the Government of Pakistan and other affected States at all levels;

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[1] *Report of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction* (A/CONF.206/6), chap. I, resolutions 1 and 2.

4. *Welcomes* the effective cooperation between the authorities of Pakistan and the relevant bodies in the United Nations system, donor countries, regional and international financial institutions, relevant international organizations and civil society in the coordination and delivery of emergency relief, and stresses the need to continue such cooperation and delivery throughout the ongoing relief operations and rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, in a manner that reduces vulnerability to future natural hazards;

5. *Encourages* the international community, particularly donor countries, international financial institutions and relevant international organizations, as well as the private sector and civil society, to deliver swiftly on their pledges and to continue to provide the necessary funds and assistance to support the rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a special envoy in order to, inter alia, sustain the political will of the international community to support medium- and long-term rehabilitation, reconstruction and risk reduction efforts;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to explore ways to further strengthen the rapid response capacities for immediate humanitarian relief efforts of the international community, building on the existing arrangements and ongoing initiatives;

8. *Invites* the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, in collaboration with donor countries, other international and regional financial institutions and the United Nations, to mobilize members of the international community, including affected countries, to address the medium- and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction needs of the affected areas;

9. *Welcomes* the proposed convening of a reconstruction conference to generate assistance and commitments for long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction phases in the disaster-stricken areas, to be held in Islamabad on 19 November 2005;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance" and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session in 2006.

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Agenda item 73
**Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance**

**Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, and Zimbabwe: draft resolution**

# Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the South Asian earthquake disaster — Pakistan

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 46/182 of 19 December 1991, 57/152 of 16 December 2002, 57/256 of 20 December 2002, 58/25 of 5 December 2003, 58/214 and 58/215 of 23 December 2003, 59/212 of 20 December 2004, 59/231 and 59/233 of 22 December 2004 and 59/279 of 19 January 2005,

** Second reissue for technical reasons.

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*Expressing sincere condolences and deep sympathy* to the victims, their families and the people of Pakistan, India, Afghanistan and other affected areas, who suffered huge losses of life and socio-economic and environmental damage from the massive earthquake that struck the South Asian region on 8 October 2005,

*Deeply alarmed* over the critical condition of millions of homeless and countless injured awaiting immediate response in desperation and pain, being accentuated by extreme weather and difficult terrain,

*Welcoming* the assistance and contributions of the international community, including Governments, international organizations, civil society and the private sector, in the relief and rehabilitation efforts, which reflect the spirit of international solidarity and cooperation to address and meet the challenges of the disaster, and in this context also appreciating the role of the people and Government of Pakistan,

*Welcoming* the launching of the South Asia earthquake 2005 flash appeal by the United Nations on 11 October 2005 and the continuous engagement by the Secretary-General to escalate the global relief efforts for the urgent and immediate needs of the affected people,

*Welcoming also* the convening by the United Nations of a high-level ministerial donors meeting in Geneva on 26 October 2005 to generate further relief assistance and support for recovery from the disaster,

*Stressing* the need to incorporate risk reduction approaches into development policies and recovery programmes, as set out in the Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-2015,[1]

*Recalling* the need for continued commitment to assist the affected countries and their peoples, particularly the most vulnerable groups, to fully recover from the catastrophic and traumatic effects of the disaster, including in their medium- and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, and welcoming measures announced by the Government of Pakistan and by the international agencies in this regard,

*Emphasizing* the importance of international cooperation in support of the efforts of the affected States in dealing with natural disasters and hazards in all phases, including prevention, preparedness, mitigation, recovery and reconstruction, as well as in strengthening the response capacity of affected countries,

1. *Expresses its sympathy* to the people affected by the earthquake in South Asia;

2. *Emphasizes* the need to give particular attention to help the affected population, especially orphans and widows, in their physical and psychological trauma and to provide immediate medical assistance, in particular with regard to the vaccination of children and to long-term rehabilitation;

3. *Emphasizes also* the need for the international community to maintain its focus beyond the present emergency relief, in order to sustain the political will to support the medium- and long-term rehabilitation, reconstruction and risk reduction efforts led by the Government of Pakistan and other affected States at all levels;

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[1] *Report of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction* (A/CONF.206/6), chap. I, resolutions 1 and 2.

4. *Welcomes* the effective cooperation between the authorities of Pakistan and the relevant bodies in the United Nations system, donor countries, regional and international financial institutions, relevant international organizations and civil society in the coordination and delivery of emergency relief, and stresses the need to continue such cooperation and delivery throughout the ongoing relief operations and rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, in a manner that reduces vulnerability to future natural hazards;

5. *Encourages* the international community, particularly donor countries, international financial institutions and relevant international organizations, as well as the private sector and civil society, to deliver swiftly on their pledges and to continue to provide the necessary funds and assistance to support the rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a special envoy in order to, inter alia, sustain the political will of the international community to support medium- and long-term rehabilitation, reconstruction and risk reduction efforts;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to explore ways to further strengthen the rapid response capacities for immediate humanitarian relief efforts of the international community, building on the existing arrangements and ongoing initiatives;

8. *Invites* the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, in collaboration with donor countries, other international and regional financial institutions and the United Nations, to mobilize members of the international community, including affected countries, to address the medium- and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction needs of the affected areas;

9. *Welcomes* the proposed convening of a reconstruction conference to generate assistance and commitments for long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction phases in the disaster-stricken areas, to be held in Islamabad on 19 November 2005;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance" and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session in 2006.

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Agenda item 73
**Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance**

**Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and Zimbabwe: draft resolution**

# Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the South Asian earthquake disaster — Pakistan

**Addendum**

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

**Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Cyprus, El Salvador, Eritrea, Grenada, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, South Africa, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and United States of America**

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**Sixtieth session**
Agenda item 73 (c)
**Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster**

**Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro, Somalia, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan: draft resolution**

## Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

*The General Assembly*,

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 45/190 of 21 December 1990, 46/150 of 18 December 1991, 47/165 of 18 December 1992, 48/206 of 21 December 1993, 50/134 of 20 December 1995, 52/172 of 16 December 1997, 54/97 of 8 December 1999, 56/109 of 14 December 2001 and 58/119 of 17 December 2003, as well as its resolution 55/171 of 14 December 2000 on closure of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, and taking note of the decisions adopted by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in the implementation of those resolutions,

*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolutions 1990/50 of 13 July 1990, 1991/51 of 26 July 1991 and 1992/38 of 30 July 1992 and Council decision 1993/232 of 22 July 1993,

*Conscious* of the long-term nature of the consequences of the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, which was a major technological catastrophe in terms of its scope and complexity and created humanitarian, environmental, social, economic and health consequences and problems of common concern, requiring for their solution wide and active international cooperation and coordination of efforts in this field at the international and national levels,

05-59820 (E) 111105

*Expressing profound concern* at the ongoing effects of the consequences of the accident on the lives and health of people, in particular children, in the affected areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, as well as in other affected countries,

*Noting* the consensus reached among members of the Chernobyl Forum[1] on the findings of the reports entitled "Environmental Consequences of the Chernobyl Accident and their Remediation: Twenty Years of Experience" and "Health Effects of the Chernobyl Accident and Special Health Care Programmes", and recognizing the important contribution made by the Forum to the overall assessment of the environmental, health, and socio-economic effects of the Chernobyl disaster,

*Acknowledging* the importance of the national efforts being undertaken by the Governments of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine to mitigate and minimize the consequence of the Chernobyl disaster,

*Recognizing* the contribution of civil society organizations, including the national Red Cross Societies of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, in response to the Chernobyl disaster and in support of the efforts of the affected countries,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the new developmental approach to tackling the problems caused by the Chernobyl accident aimed at normalizing the situation of the individuals and communities concerned in the medium and long term,[2]

*Stressing* the exceptional Chernobyl-related needs, in particular in the areas of health, ecology and research, in the context of the transition from the emergency to the recovery phase of mitigation of the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster,

*Noting* the transfer of the functions of the United Nations Coordinator of International Cooperation on Chernobyl from the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and Chairperson of the United Nations Development Group,

*Stressing* the need for further coordination by the United Nations Development Programme and improved resource mobilization by the United Nations system to support the activities of the International Chernobyl Research and Information Network as well as the efforts to disseminate the findings of the Chernobyl Forum,

*Noting* the completion of information needs assessments of the affected populations in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine under the aegis of the International Chernobyl Research and Information Network,

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[1] The members of the Chernobyl Forum are drawn from the following organizations and bodies within the United Nations system: International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, the World Bank; as well as representatives of the Governments of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

[2] See the United Nations report entitled "The Human Consequences of the Chernobyl Nuclear Accident: A Strategy for Recovery".

*Stressing* the significance of the upcoming twentieth anniversary of the accident for the further strengthening of international cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of resolution 58/119,[3] as well as relevant parts of the reports of the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system,

1. *Welcomes* the contribution made by States and by organizations of the United Nations system to the development of cooperation to mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, the activities of regional and other organizations and those of non-governmental organizations, as well as bilateral activities;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts undertaken by the agencies of the United Nations system and other international organizations members of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Chernobyl to implement a new developmental approach to studying, mitigating and minimizing the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, in particular through the development of specific projects, and stresses the need for the Inter-Agency Task Force to continue its activities to that end, including through coordinating efforts in the field of resource mobilization;

3. *Acknowledges* the difficulties faced by the most affected countries in minimizing the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, and invites States, in particular donor States and all relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the Bretton Woods institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations, to continue to provide support to the ongoing efforts of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, including through the allocation of adequate funds to support medical, social, economic and ecological programmes related to the disaster;

4. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations should continue to play an important catalytic and coordinating role in the strengthening of international cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations Coordinator of International Cooperation on Chernobyl, in both his capacity as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and as Chairperson of the United Nations Development Group, to take further appropriate practical measures to strengthen coordination of the international efforts in that area;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* the realization of the Cooperation for Rehabilitation Programme in Belarus and the Chernobyl Recovery and Development Programme in Ukraine, aimed at promoting better living conditions in and the sustainable development of the affected territories;

7. *Also notes with satisfaction* assistance rendered by the International Atomic Energy Agency to Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine on remediation of agricultural and urban environments, cost-effective agricultural countermeasures and monitoring of human exposure in areas affected by the Chernobyl disaster;

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[3] A/60/443.

8. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the progress made by the Governments of the affected countries in implementing national strategies to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl accident, and calls upon United Nations agencies and multilateral and bilateral donors to continue to align their assistance with the priorities of the national strategies of the affected States, and stresses the importance of working together on their implementation in a common effort in the spirit of cooperation;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Government of Ukraine and the international donor community to bring to completion the building of the shelter[4] as well as those efforts to provide for the environmentally sound collection and storage of nuclear waste, and encourages further efforts in this regard;

10. *Notes* the necessity of further measures to ensure the integration of the assessment by the Chernobyl Forum of the environmental, health and socio-economic consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear accident into the International Chernobyl Research and Information Network process through dissemination of the findings of the Forum, including in the form of practical messages on healthy and productive lifestyles, to the populations affected by the accident in order to empower them to maximize social and economic recovery and sustainable development in all its aspects;

11. *Recognizes* the role that the Commonwealth of Independent States plays in the process of the preparation of events in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the Chernobyl accident to be held in States participating in the Commonwealth of Independent States;

12. *Welcomes*, in this context, the activities in observance of the International Day Commemorating Victims of Radiation Accidents and Catastrophes, 26 April, undertaken by the States participating in the Commonwealth of Independent States;

13. *Invites* Member States to observe this Day and to conduct appropriate activities to commemorate victims of radiation accidents and catastrophes and to enhance public awareness of their consequences for human health and the environment throughout the world;

14. *Welcomes* the initiatives of the Governments of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine to host international events on lessons learned and on future actions in response to the Chernobyl disaster to observe the twentieth anniversary of the Chernobyl accident, and invites organizations of the United Nations system, donor countries and other development agencies to contribute to their effective realization;

15. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to convene, in April 2006, a special commemorative meeting of the General Assembly in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the Chernobyl catastrophe;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions and, through existing coordination mechanisms, in particular the United Nations Coordinator of International Cooperation on Chernobyl, to continue to maintain close cooperation with the agencies of the United Nations system, as well as with regional and other

[4] See ibid., paras. 49 and 50.

relevant organizations, while implementing specific Chernobyl-related programmes and projects;

17. *Requests* the United Nations Coordinator of International Cooperation on Chernobyl to organize, in collaboration with the Governments of the Republic of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, a further study of health, environmental and socio-economic consequences of the Chernobyl accident, consistent with the recommendations of the Chernobyl Forum;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session, under a separate sub-item, a report containing a comprehensive assessment of the implementation of all aspects of the present resolution.

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Agenda item 73 (c)
**Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster**

**Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro, Somalia, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan: draft resolution**

# Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

**Addendum**

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

**Angola, Austria, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Myanmar, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Viet Nam**

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**Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance**

**Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Yemen: draft resolution**

## Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* its resolutions 46/182 of 19 December 1991, 57/152 of 16 December 2002, 57/256 of 20 December 2002, 58/25 of 5 December 2003, 58/214 and 58/215 of 23 December 2003, 59/212 of 20 December 2004, 59/231 and 59/233 of 22 December 2004 and 59/279 of 19 January 2005,

*Commending* the prompt response, continued support, generous assistance and contributions of the international community, by Governments, civil society, the private sector and individuals, in the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, which reflect the spirit of international solidarity and cooperation to address the disaster,

05-59878 (E) 111105

*Noting* the Declaration on Action to Strengthen Emergency Relief, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Prevention in the Aftermath of the Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster of 26 December 2004,[1] adopted at the special meeting of leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, held in Jakarta on 6 January 2005,

*Recalling* the Hyogo Declaration[2] and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015,[3] as well as the common statement of the Special Session on the Indian Ocean disaster, adopted at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held at Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005,

*Noting* the communiqué relating to support for tsunami and multihazard warning systems within the context of the Global Earth Observation System of Systems, adopted at the third Earth Observation Summit, in Brussels,' on 16 February 2005,

*Taking note* of the joint Asian-African leaders' statement on tsunami, earthquake and other natural disasters, adopted at the Asian-African Summit 2005, held in Jakarta on 22 and 23 April 2005,

*Also taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction, recovery and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster,[4]

*Welcoming* the appointment of President William Jefferson Clinton as the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Tsunami Recovery and the establishment of the Global Consortium for Tsunami-Affected Countries to sustain the political will of the international community to support medium- and long-term rehabilitation, reconstruction and risk-reduction efforts led by the Governments of affected countries,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the convening of the Global Consortium for Tsunami-Affected Countries in June and September 2005, aimed at improving coordination among relevant stakeholders and developing a common online tracking system and common indicators to monitor and evaluate the impact of tsunami relief and rehabilitation programmes, which emphasizes the need to promote national ownership of the tracking processes in tsunami-affected countries,

*Welcoming* ongoing efforts by the international system to capture, consolidate and disseminate lessons learned from the tsunami response and recovery to guide future disaster management at all levels,

*Welcoming also* the establishment of the Multi-Donor Voluntary Trust Fund on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements in the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia, which will contribute to setting up a multinodal early warning system network and to building up the capacity of the region in dealing with natural disasters,

*Welcoming further* the proposed convening of a Third International Conference on Early Warning, in Bonn, Germany, from 27 to 29 March 2006, covering the

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[1] A/59/669, annex.

[2] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 1.

[3] Hyogo Framework for Action, 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2).

[4] A/60/86-E/2005/77.

complete range of natural hazards, with a focus on the urgent implementation of early warning systems for hydrometeorological and geological hazards on a global scale,

*Stressing* the need to develop and implement risk-reduction strategies and to integrate them, where appropriate, into national development plans, in particular through the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, so as to enhance the resilience of populations in disasters and reduce risks to them, their livelihoods, the social and economic infrastructure and environmental resources,

*Emphasizing* that disaster reduction, including reducing vulnerability to natural disasters, is an important element that contributes to the achievement of sustainable development,

*Stressing* the need for continued commitment to assist the affected countries and their peoples, particularly the most vulnerable groups, to fully recover from the catastrophic and traumatic effects of the disaster, including in their medium- and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, and welcoming Government and international assistance measures in this regard,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts by the Governments of affected countries to complete the emergency relief phase and move forward to the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, as well as in enhancing financial transparency and accountability with respect to the channelling and utilization of resources, including, as appropriate, through the involvement of international public auditors;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work of President William Jefferson Clinton, the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Tsunami Recovery, and his various initiatives and encourages his efforts to continue advocating the political will of the international community, particularly regional and international financial institutions, civil society and the private sector, to support medium- and long-term rehabilitation, reconstruction and risk-reduction efforts led by the Governments of affected countries;

3. *Encourages* donor countries and international and regional financial institutions, as well as the private sector and civil society, to strengthen partnerships and to continue supporting the medium- and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction needs of the affected countries, including through the swift delivery of pledges made by donors;

4. *Emphasizes* the need to promote transparency and accountability among donors and recipient countries by means of, inter alia, a unified financial and sectoral information online tracking system — a development assistance database — with the support and participation of the Global Consortium, and highlights the importance of timely and accurate information on assessed needs and the sources and uses of funds;

5. *Encourages* the continued effective coordination among the Governments of affected countries, relevant bodies of the United Nations system, international organizations, donor countries, regional and international financial institutions, civil society and private sectors involved in relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, in order to ensure adequate response to the remaining humanitarian needs

and effective implementation of existing joint programmes and to prevent unnecessary duplication, as well as to reduce vulnerability to future natural hazards;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the United Nations institutional mechanism and capacities in support of national and local authorities for the coordination of tsunami disaster-recovery efforts;

7. *Reaffirms* that all regional efforts should serve the purpose of strengthening international cooperation aimed at the creation of a global multihazard early warning system, including the newly established Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System;

8. *Stresses* the need for the development of stronger institutions, mechanisms and capacities at the regional, national and local levels, as affirmed in the Hyogo Declaration[2] and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015,[3] as well as through the promotion of public education, awareness and community participation, in order to systematically build resilience to hazards and disasters, as well as reduce the risks and the vulnerability of populations to disasters, particularly in developing countries;

9. *Urges* Governments and the United Nations system, in planning for disaster preparedness and responding to natural disasters and implementing recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, to integrate a gender perspective and to ensure that women take an active and equal role in all phases of disaster management;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to explore ways to strengthen the rapid-response capacities of the international community to provide immediate humanitarian relief, building on existing arrangements and ongoing initiatives;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance", through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session in 2006.

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**Sixtieth session**
Agenda item 73
**Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance**

**Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Yemen: draft resolution**

# Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster

**Addendum**

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

**Afghanistan, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Estonia, France, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Samoa, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, Sweden, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zambia**

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Agenda item 41
**Report of the Economic and Social Council**

**Jamaica:* draft resolution**

## Deferral of the smooth transition period for the graduation of Maldives from the list of least developed countries

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* its resolutions 59/209 and 59/210 of 20 December 2004,

*Reaffirming* its commitment to the process for graduation from the list of least developed countries and to the smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from that list,

*Giving due consideration* to the unique destruction and damage caused by the Indian Ocean tsunami of 26 December 2004 to the social and economic infrastructure of Maldives, the homes of thousands of individuals and their livelihoods, the setback to the economy of the country and the disruption of its development plans,

*Inviting* the international community to provide comprehensive support for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and risk reduction efforts being undertaken by the Government of Maldives,

1. *Expresses its deep concern* at the consequences of the Indian Ocean tsunami on Maldives;

2. *Decides* to defer, in the case of Maldives, for a period of three years until 1 January 2008, the commencement of the three-year smooth transition period for graduation from the list of least developed countries;

3. *Underlines* the unique nature of this decision, taken in the context of the unprecedented natural disaster caused by the tsunami of 26 December 2004.

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

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**Sixtieth session**
Agenda item 75 (a)
**Oceans and the law of the sea**

**Austria, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution**

## Oceans and the law of the sea

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* its resolutions 49/28 of 6 December 1994, 52/26 of 26 November 1997, 54/33 of 24 November 1999, 57/141 of 12 December 2002, 58/240 of 23 December 2003, 59/24 of 17 November 2004 and other relevant resolutions concerning the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea ("the Convention"),[1]

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea,[2] its addendum[3] and also the reports of the sixth meeting of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (the "Consultative Process"),[4] of the second International Workshop on the regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects,[5] and of the fifteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention,[6]

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[1] See *The Law of the Sea: Official Texts of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 and of the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 with Index and Excerpts from the Final Act of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.V.10).

[2] A/60/63.

[3] A/60/63/Add.2.

[4] A/60/99.

[5] A/60/91.

[6] SPLOS/135.

05-61226 (E) 251105

*Emphasizing* the pre-eminent contribution provided by the Convention to the strengthening of peace, security, cooperation and friendly relations among all nations in conformity with the principles of justice and equal rights and to the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples of the world, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, as well as for the sustainable development of the oceans and seas,

*Emphasizing also* the universal and unified character of the Convention, and reaffirming that the Convention sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out, and that its integrity needs to be maintained, as recognized also by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in chapter 17 of Agenda 21,[7]

*Conscious* that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach, and reaffirming the need to improve cooperation and coordination at national, regional and global levels, in accordance with the Convention, to support and supplement the efforts of each State in promoting the implementation and observance of the Convention, and the integrated management and sustainable development of the oceans and seas,

*Reiterating* the essential need for cooperation, including through capacity-building and transfer of marine technology, to ensure that all States, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, are able both to implement the Convention and to benefit from the sustainable development of the oceans and seas, as well as to participate fully in global and regional forums and processes dealing with oceans and law of the sea issues,

*Emphasizing* the need to strengthen the ability of competent international organizations to contribute, at the global, regional, subregional and bilateral levels, through cooperation programmes with Governments, to the development of national capacity in marine science and sustainable management of the oceans and their resources,

*Recalling* that marine science is important for eradicating poverty, contributing to food security, conserving the world's marine environment and resources, helping to understand, predict and respond to natural events, and promoting the sustainable development of the oceans and seas, by improving knowledge, through sustained research efforts and the evaluation of monitoring results, and applying such knowledge to management and decision-making,

*Recalling* its decision, in resolutions 57/141 and 58/240, to establish a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, both current and foreseeable, building on existing regional assessments, as recommended by the

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[7] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

World Summit on Sustainable Development,[8] and noting the need for cooperation among all States to this end,

*Reiterating its concern* at the adverse impacts on the marine environment and biodiversity, in particular on vulnerable marine ecosystems, including corals, of human activities, such as overutilization of living marine resources, the use of destructive practices, physical impacts by ships, the introduction of alien invasive species and marine pollution from all sources, including from land-based sources and vessels, in particular through the illegal discharge of oil and other harmful substances, the loss or release of fishing gear and the dumping of hazardous waste such as radioactive materials, nuclear waste and dangerous chemicals,

*Recognizing* that hydrographic surveys and nautical charting are critical to the safety of navigation and life at sea, environmental protection, including the protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems, and the economics of the global shipping industry, and recognizing also in this regard that the move towards electronic charting not only provides significantly increased benefits for safe navigation and management of ship movement, but also provides data and information that can be used for sustainable fisheries activities and other sectoral uses of the marine environment, the delimitation of maritime boundaries and environmental protection,

*Noting with concern* the continuing problem of transnational organized crime and threats to maritime safety and security, including piracy, armed robbery at sea and smuggling, and noting the deplorable loss of life and adverse impact on international trade resulting from such activities,

*Noting* the important role of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf ("the Commission") in assisting States Parties in the implementation of Part VI of the Convention, through the examination of information submitted by coastal States regarding the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, and also noting the need to ensure the effective functioning of the Commission during a period of rapidly increasing workload, and noting in particular the need to ensure participation of the members of the Commission in its subcommissions,

*Recognizing* the importance and the contribution of the work of the Consultative Process over the past six years, established by General Assembly resolution 54/33 to facilitate the annual review of developments in ocean affairs by the Assembly and extended for three years by its resolution 57/141,

*Noting* the responsibilities of the Secretary-General under the Convention and related resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular its resolutions 49/28, 52/26 and 54/33, and in this context the increase in activities of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat ("the Division"), in particular in view of the growing number of requests to the Division for additional outputs and servicing of meetings, the increasing capacity-building activities and assistance to the Commission, and the role of the Division in inter-agency coordination and cooperation,

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[8] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex, para. 36 (b).

*Emphasizing* that underwater archaeological, cultural and historical heritage, including shipwrecks and watercrafts, holds essential information on the history of humankind and that such heritage is a resource that needs to be protected and preserved,

## I. Implementation of the Convention and related agreements and instruments

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 49/28, 52/26, 54/33, 57/141, 58/240, 59/24 and other relevant resolutions concerning the Convention;

2. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to the Convention, and the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 ("the Agreement");[1]

3. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks ("the Fish Stocks Agreement");[9]

4. *Reaffirms* the unified character of the Convention and the need to preserve its integrity;

5. *Once again calls upon* States to harmonize, as a matter of priority, their national legislation with the provisions of the Convention, and, where applicable, relevant agreements and instruments, to ensure the consistent application of those provisions and to ensure also that any declarations or statements that they have made or make when signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention do not purport to exclude or to modify the legal effect of the provisions of the Convention in their application to the State concerned and to withdraw any such declarations or statements;

6. *Calls upon* States Parties to the Convention to deposit with the Secretary-General charts or lists of geographical coordinates, as provided for in the Convention;

7. *Urges* all States to cooperate, directly or through competent international bodies, in taking measures to protect and preserve objects of an archaeological and historical nature found at sea, in conformity with the Convention, and calls upon States to work together on such diverse challenges and opportunities as the appropriate relationship between salvage law and scientific management and conservation of underwater cultural heritage, increasing technological abilities to discover and reach underwater sites, looting and growing underwater tourism;

8. *Notes* the effort made by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with respect to the preservation of underwater cultural heritage, and notes in particular the rules annexed to the 2001 Convention on the

[9] *International Fisheries Instruments with Index* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. I; see also A/CONF.164/37.

Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage[10] that address the relationship between salvage law and scientific principles of management, conservation and protection of underwater cultural heritage among parties, their nationals and vessels flying their flag;

## II. Capacity-building

9. *Calls upon* donor agencies and international financial institutions to keep their programmes systematically under review to ensure the availability in all States, particularly in developing States, of the economic, legal, navigational, scientific and technical skills necessary for the full implementation of the Convention and the objectives of the present resolution as well as the sustainable development of the oceans and seas nationally, regionally and globally, and in doing so to bear in mind the interests and needs of landlocked developing States;

10. *Encourages* intensified efforts to build capacity for developing countries, in particular for the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, to improve hydrographic services and the production of nautical charts, including electronic charts, as well as the mobilization of resources and building of capacity with support from international financial institutions and the donor community;

11. *Calls upon* States and international financial institutions, including through bilateral, regional and global cooperation programmes and technical partnerships, to continue to strengthen capacity-building activities, in particular in developing countries, in the field of marine scientific research by, inter alia, training the necessary skilled personnel, providing the necessary equipment, facilities and vessels and transferring environmentally sound technologies;

12. *Recognizes* the need to build the capacity of developing States to raise awareness of, and support implementation of, improved waste management practices, noting the particular vulnerability of small island developing States to the impact of marine pollution from land-based sources and marine debris;

13. *Recognizes also* the importance of assisting developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, in implementing the Convention, and urges States, intergovernmental organizations and agencies, national institutions, non-governmental organizations and international financial institutions, as well as natural and juridical persons, to make voluntary financial or other contributions to the trust funds, as referred to in resolution 57/141, established for this purpose;

14. *Encourages* States to use the Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, adopted by the Assembly of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;[11]

15. *Also encourages* States to assist developing States, and especially the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal

[10] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-first Session, Paris, 15 October-3 November 2001*, vol. 1 and corrigendum: *Resolutions*, resolution 24, annex.

[11] Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, information document 1203.

African States, on a bilateral and, where appropriate, regional level, in the preparation of submissions to the Commission regarding the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, including the assessment of the nature and extent of the continental shelf of a coastal State through a desktop study, and the delineation of the outer limits of its continental shelf;

16. *Commends with satisfaction* the Division upon the completion of the training manual, notes with appreciation the successful conduct of two regional training courses, and welcomes the intention to conduct two additional training courses before mid-2006, the purpose of which is to train technical staff of coastal developing States on the delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles and on the preparation of submissions to the Commission;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with States and relevant international organizations and institutions, to continue making such training courses available at the regional and also the subregional and national levels, as appropriate;

18. *Invites* States and others in a position to do so to support the capacity-building activities of the Division, including, in particular, the training activities to assist developing States in the preparation of their submissions to the Commission, and invites Member States and others to contribute to the new trust fund established by the Secretary-General for the Office of Legal Affairs to support the promotion of international law;

19. *Recognizes* the importance of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship Programme on the Law of the Sea, urges States and others in a position to do so to contribute to the further development of the Fellowship Programme, and takes note with satisfaction of the ongoing implementation of the United Nations and The Nippon Foundation Fellowship Programme, focusing on human resources development for developing coastal States Parties and non-parties to the Convention in the field of ocean affairs and the law of the sea or related disciplines;

## III. Meeting of States Parties

20. *Welcomes* the report of the fifteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention;[6]

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene the sixteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention in New York from 19 to 23 June 2006 and to provide the services required;

## IV. Peaceful settlement of disputes

22. *Notes with satisfaction* the continued and significant contribution of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea ("the Tribunal") to the settlement of disputes by peaceful means in accordance with Part XV of the Convention, and underlines the important role and authority of the Tribunal concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention and the Agreement;

23. *Notes* that States Parties to an international agreement related to the purposes of the Convention may submit to, inter alia, the Tribunal or the International Court of Justice any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of that agreement which is submitted to it in accordance with that agreement, and notes also the possibility, provided for in the statutes of the Tribunal and the International Court of Justice, to submit disputes to a chamber;

24. *Equally pays tribute* to the important and long-standing role of the International Court of Justice with regard to the peaceful settlement of disputes concerning the law of the sea;

25. *Encourages* States Parties to the Convention that have not yet done so to consider making a written declaration choosing from the means set out in article 287 of the Convention for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention and the Agreement;

## V. The Area

26. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress of the discussions on issues relating to the regulations for prospecting and exploration for polymetallic sulphides and cobalt-rich ferromanganese crusts in the Area, and reiterates the importance of the ongoing elaboration by the International Seabed Authority ("the Authority"), pursuant to article 145 of the Convention, of rules, regulations and procedures to ensure the effective protection of the marine environment, the protection and conservation of the natural resources of the Area and the prevention of damage to its flora and fauna from harmful effects that may arise from activities in the Area;

27. *Takes note* of the decision of the Council of the Authority[12] to approve a plan of work for exploration of polymetallic nodules submitted by a new contractor, which is an important step towards the utilization of the resources in the Area;

28. *Takes note* of the importance of the responsibilities entrusted to the Authority by articles 143 and 145 of the Convention, which refer to marine scientific research and protection of the marine environment respectively;

## VI. Effective functioning of the Authority and the Tribunal

29. *Appeals* to all States Parties to the Convention to pay their assessed contributions to the Authority and to the Tribunal in full and on time;

30. *Encourages* all States Parties to the Convention to attend the sessions of the Authority, and calls upon the Authority to pursue all options, including the issue of dates, in order to improve attendance in Kingston and ensure global participation;

31. *Calls upon* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Tribunal[13] and to the Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the Authority;[14]

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[12] ISBA/11/C/10.
[13] SPLOS/25.
[14] ISBA/4/A/8, annex.

## VII. The continental shelf and the work of the Commission

32. *Encourages* States Parties to the Convention that are in a position to do so to make every effort to submit information to the Commission regarding the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, in conformity with article 76 of the Convention and article 4 of its annex II, taking into account the decision of the eleventh Meeting of States Parties to the Convention;[15]

33. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress in the work of the Commission,[16] that it is giving current consideration to three new submissions that have been made regarding the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, and that a number of States have advised of their intention to make submissions in the near future;

34. *Approves* the convening by the Secretary-General of the seventeenth session of the Commission in New York from 20 March to 21 April 2006, and of the eighteenth session of the Commission in New York from 21 August to 15 September 2006, on the understanding that the following periods will be used for the technical examination of submissions at the GIS laboratories and other technical facilities of the Division: 20 to 31 March 2006; 10 to 21 April 2006; 23 August to 5 September 2006; and 11 to 15 September 2006;

35. *Takes note* of the steps undertaken by the Secretariat to improve the facilities for the use by the Commission, as well as of the additional requirements of the Commission,[17] and urges the Secretary-General to continue taking all necessary actions to ensure that the Commission can fulfil the functions entrusted to it under the Convention in light of its rapidly increasing workload;

36. *Encourages* States to make additional contributions to the voluntary trust funds established by resolution 55/7 of 30 October 2000, in its paragraphs 18 and 20, for the purpose of facilitating the preparation of submissions to the Commission for developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and compliance with article 76 of the Convention, and for the purpose of defraying the cost of participation of the members of the Commission from developing States in the meetings of the Commission;

37. *Expresses its firm conviction* about the importance of the work of the Commission, carried out in accordance with the Convention, including with respect to the participation of the coastal State in relevant proceedings concerning its submission;

38. *Takes note* of the amendment to annex 3 of the rules of procedure of the Commission that allows for enhanced interaction between submitting States and the Commission;

39. *Encourages* States to continue exchanging views in order to increase understanding of issues, including expenditures involved, arising from the application of article 76 of the Convention, thus facilitating preparation of submissions by States, in particular developing States, to the Commission;

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[15] SPLOS/72.

[16] CLCS/44 and CLCS/48.

[17] A/60/63/Add.2.

40. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Member States, to continue supporting and organizing workshops or symposia on scientific and technical aspects of the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, taking into account the deadline for submission;

## VIII. Maritime safety and security and flag State implementation

41. *Encourages* States to ratify or accede to international agreements addressing the safety and security of navigation and to adopt the necessary measures consistent with the Convention, aimed at implementing and enforcing the rules contained in those agreements;

42. *Also encourages* States to draw up plans and to establish procedures to implement the Guidelines on Places of Refuge for Ships in Need of Assistance;[18]

43. *Welcomes* the convening of the ninety-fourth (Maritime) session of the International Labour Conference, from 7 to 23 February 2006, to adopt the consolidated maritime labour convention;

44. *Also welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the International Maritime Organization and the International Labour Organization to develop guidelines on fair treatment of seafarers in the event of a maritime accident, as a way of enhancing the protection of the basic human rights of seafarers detained in connection with maritime accidents;

45. *Notes* the progress in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Safety of Transport of Radioactive Material approved by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency in March 2004,[19] and encourages States concerned to continue their efforts in the implementation of all areas of the Action Plan;

46. *Also notes* that cessation of the transport of radioactive materials through the regions of small island developing States is an ultimate desired goal of small island developing States and some other countries, and recognizes the right of freedom of navigation in accordance with international law. States should maintain dialogue and consultation, in particular under the aegis of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the International Maritime Organization, with the aim of improved mutual understanding, confidence-building and enhanced communication in relation to the safe maritime transport of radioactive materials. States involved in the transport of such materials urged to continue to engage in dialogue with small island developing States and other States to address their concerns. These concerns include the further development and strengthening, within the appropriate forums, of international regulatory regimes to enhance safety, disclosure, liability, security and compensation in relation to such transport;[20]

47. *Once again urges* flag States without an effective maritime administration and appropriate legal frameworks to establish or enhance the necessary infrastructure, legislative and enforcement capabilities to ensure effective compliance with, and implementation and enforcement of, their responsibilities under international law and, until such action is undertaken, to consider declining

[18] International Maritime Organization, Assembly resolution A.949(23).

[19] See http:www.ns.iaea.org/meetings/rw-summaries/vienna-transport-safety-2003.htm.

[20] Resolution 60/1, para. 56 (o).

the granting of the right to fly their flag to new vessels, suspending their registry or not opening a registry, and calls upon flag and port States to take all measures consistent with international law necessary to prevent the operation of substandard vessels;

48. *Welcomes* the progress made by the International Maritime Organization on the establishment of a voluntary International Maritime Organization member State audit scheme, and looks forward to its further development within the International Maritime Organization;

49. *Looks forward* to the results of the ongoing work of the International Maritime Organization in cooperation with other competent international organizations, following the invitation extended to it in General Assembly resolutions 58/240 and 58/14, to examine and clarify the role of the "genuine link" in relation to the duty of flag States to exercise effective control over ships flying their flag, including fishing vessels, and the potential consequences of non-compliance with duties and obligations of flag States described in relevant international instruments;

50. *Encourages* States to cooperate to address threats to maritime safety and security, including piracy, armed robbery at sea, smuggling and terrorist acts against shipping, offshore installations and other maritime interests, through bilateral and multilateral instruments and mechanisms aimed at monitoring, preventing and responding to such threats;

51. *Urges* all States, in cooperation with the International Maritime Organization, to combat piracy and armed robbery at sea by adopting measures, including those relating to assistance with capacity-building through training of seafarers, port staff and enforcement personnel in the prevention, reporting and investigation of incidents, bringing the alleged perpetrators to justice, in accordance with international law, and by adopting national legislation, as well as providing enforcement vessels and equipment and guarding against fraudulent ship registration;

52. *Urges* States to become parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf,[21] takes note of the adoption of the 2005 Protocols amending those instruments on 14 October 2005,[22] and also urges States Parties to take appropriate measures to ensure the effective implementation of those instruments, through the adoption of legislation, where appropriate;

53. *Calls upon* States to effectively implement the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code and related amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea,[23] and to work with the International Maritime Organization to promote safe and secure shipping while ensuring freedom of navigation;

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[21] International Maritime Organization publication, Sales No. 462.88.12.E.

[22] International Maritime Organization, documents LEG/CONF.15/21 and LEG/CONF.15/22.

[23] Ibid., documents SOLAS/CONF.5/32 and 34.

54. *Also calls upon* States to ensure freedom of navigation and the rights of transit passage and innocent passage in accordance with international law, in particular the Convention;

55. *Welcomes* the work of the International Maritime Organization relating to the protection of shipping lanes of strategic importance and significance, and in particular in enhancing the safety, security and environmental protection in straits used for international navigation, and calls upon the International Maritime Organization, States bordering straits and user States to continue their cooperation efforts to keep such straits safe and open to international navigation at all times, consistent with international law, in particular the Convention;

56. *Calls upon* user States and States bordering straits for international navigation to cooperate by agreement on matters relating to navigational safety, including safety aids for navigation, and the prevention, reduction and control of pollution from ships;

57. *Welcomes* the progress in regional cooperation in some geographical areas, through the Jakarta Statement on Enhancement of Safety, Security and Environmental Protection in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, adopted on 8 September 2005,[24] and the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia, adopted on 11 November 2004 in Tokyo, and urges States to give urgent attention to adopting, concluding and implementing cooperation agreements at the regional level in high risk areas;

58. *Urges* States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[25] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[26] and to take appropriate measures to ensure their effective implementation;

59. *Calls upon* States to cooperate to ensure that persons are rescued at sea and delivered to a place of safety, and urges States to take all necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation of the amendments to the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue[27] and to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea[28] relating to the delivery of persons rescued at sea to a place of safety upon their entry into force, as well as of the associated Guidelines on the Treatment of Persons Rescued at Sea;[29]

60. *Welcomes* the adoption by the International Hydrographic Organization of the "World Hydrography Day", to be celebrated annually on 21 June, with the aim of giving suitable publicity to its work at all levels and of increasing the coverage of hydrographic information on a global basis, and urges all States to work with that organization to promote safe navigation, especially in the areas of

[24] A/60/529, annex II.
[25] Resolution 55/25, annex III.
[26] Ibid., annex II.
[27] International Maritime Organization, document MSC/78/26/Add.1, annex 5, resolution MSC.155(78).
[28] Ibid., annex 3, resolution MSC.153(78).
[29] Ibid., annex 34, resolution MSC.167(78).

international navigation, ports and where there are vulnerable or protected marine areas;

## IX. Marine environment, marine resources, marine biodiversity and the protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems

61. *Emphasizes once again* the importance of the implementation of Part XII of the Convention in order to protect and preserve the marine environment and its living marine resources against pollution and physical degradation, and calls upon all States to cooperate and take measures, directly or through competent international organizations, for the protection and preservation of the marine environment;

62. *Encourages* States to ratify or accede to international agreements addressing the protection and preservation of the marine environment and its living marine resources against pollution and physical degradation, as well as agreements that provide for compensation for damage resulting from marine pollution, and to adopt the necessary measures consistent with the Convention, aimed at implementing and enforcing the rules contained in those agreements;

63. *Also encourages* States to ratify or accede to the 1996 Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972,[30] in order to ensure the timely entry into force of the Protocol;

64. *Further encourages* States, in accordance with the Convention and other relevant instruments, either bilaterally or regionally, to jointly develop and promote contingency plans for responding to pollution incidents, as well as other incidents that are likely to have significant adverse effects on the marine environment and biodiversity;

65. *Notes* the lack of information and data on marine debris, encourages relevant national and international organizations to undertake further studies on the extent and nature of the problem, also encourages States to develop partnerships with industry and civil society to raise awareness of the extent of the impact of marine debris on the health and productivity of the marine environment and consequent economic loss;

66. *Urges* States to integrate the issue of marine debris within national strategies dealing with waste management in the coastal zone, ports and maritime industries, including recycling, reuse, reduction and disposal, and to encourage the development of appropriate economic incentives to address this issue, including the development of cost recovery systems that provide an incentive to use port reception facilities and discourage ships from discharging marine debris at sea, and encourages States to cooperate regionally and subregionally to develop and implement joint prevention and recovery programmes for marine debris;

67. *Invites* the International Maritime Organization, in consultation with relevant organizations and bodies, to review annex V to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, and to assess its effectiveness in addressing sea-based sources of marine debris;

[30] IMO/LC.2/Circ.380.

68. *Welcomes* the continued work of the International Maritime Organization relating to port waste reception facilities, and notes the work done to identify problem areas and develop an action plan addressing the inadequacy of such facilities;

69. *Calls upon* States to take all appropriate measures to control, reduce and minimize, to the fullest extent possible, marine pollution from land-based sources as part of their national sustainable development strategies and programmes, in an integrated and inclusive manner, and to advance the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities[31] and the Montreal Declaration on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities;[32]

70. *Welcomes* the convening of the Second Intergovernmental Review Meeting of the Global Programme of Action in Beijing from 16 to 20 October 2006 as an opportunity to discuss marine debris in relation to the source categories of the Global Programme of Action, and urges broad high-level participation;

71. *Also welcomes* the continued work of States, the United Nations Environment Programme and regional organizations in the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, and encourages increased emphasis on the link between freshwater, the coastal zone and marine resources in the implementation of international development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[33] and of the time-bound targets in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[34] in particular the target on sanitation, and the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development;[35]

72. *Notes* the work under the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity,[36] and the Convention on Biological Diversity elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity;[37]

73. *Reaffirms* the need for States and competent international organizations to urgently consider ways to integrate and improve, based on the best available scientific information and in accordance with the Convention and related agreements and instruments, the management of risks to the marine biodiversity of seamounts, cold water corals, hydrothermal vents and certain other underwater features;

74. *Also reaffirms* the need for States to continue their efforts to develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools for conserving and managing vulnerable marine ecosystems, including the possible establishment of marine

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[31] A/51/116, annex II.

[32] See A/57/57, annex I.B.

[33] See resolution 55/2.

[34] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[35] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[36] A/51/312, annex II, decision II/10.

[37] UNEP/CBD/COP/7/21, annex, decision VII/5, annex I.

protected areas, consistent with international law and based on the best scientific information available, and the development of representative networks of any such marine protected areas by 2012;

75. *Notes* the work of States, relevant intergovernmental organizations and bodies, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, in the assessment of scientific information on, and compilation of ecological criteria for the identification of, marine areas that require protection, in light of the objective of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools such as the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks by 2012;

76. *Notes* the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Synthesis report[38] and the urgent need to protect the marine biodiversity expressed therein;

77. *Calls upon* States and international organizations to urgently take action to address, in accordance with international law, destructive practices that have adverse impacts on marine biodiversity and ecosystems, including seamounts, hydrothermal vents and cold water corals;

78. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction,[39] prepared and released in response to the request in paragraph 74 of its resolution 59/24;

79. *Decides* that the meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group established in paragraph 73 of its resolution 59/24, shall be open to all States Members of the United Nations and all Parties to the Convention, with others invited as observers in accordance with past practice of the United Nations, and noting that the meeting may be conducted in closed sessions, as appropriate;

80. *Decides also* that the meeting of the Working Group will be coordinated by two co-chairpersons, who will be appointed by the President of the General Assembly in consultation with Member States and taking into account the need for representation from developed and developing countries;

81. *Reiterates its support* for the International Coral Reef Initiative, takes note of the International Coral Reef Initiative General Meeting, held in Mahe, Seychelles, from 25 to 27 April 2005, supports the work under the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity and the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity related to coral reefs, and notes the progress that the International Coral Reef Initiative and other relevant bodies have made to incorporate cold water coral ecosystems into their programmes and activities and to promote the conservation and sustainable use of all coral reef resources;

82. *Encourages* States to cooperate, directly or through competent international bodies, in exchanging information in the event of accidents involving vessels on coral reefs and in promoting the development of economic assessment techniques for both restoration and non-use values of coral reef systems;

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[38] See http://www.millenniumassessment.org/en/Products.Synthesis.aspx.

[39] A/60/63/Add.1.

83. *Emphasizes* the need to mainstream sustainable coral reef management and integrated watershed management into national development strategies, as well as into the activities of relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, international financial institutions and the donor community;

84. *Encourages* further studies and consideration of the impacts of ocean noise on marine living resources;

## X. Marine science

85. *Calls upon States*, individually, or in collaboration with each other or with relevant international organizations and bodies, to improve understanding and knowledge of the deep sea, including, in particular, the extent and vulnerability of deep sea biodiversity and ecosystems, by increasing their marine scientific research activities in accordance with the Convention;

86. *Notes* the contribution of the Census of Marine Life to marine biodiversity research, and encourages participation in this initiative;

87. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work of the Advisory Body of Experts on the Law of the Sea of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission on the practice of member States of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission in the application of Parts XIII and XIV of the Convention, and notes the recommendations endorsed by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission as a result of this work;

88. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Assembly of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the procedure for the application of article 247 of the Convention by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission;[40]

## XI. Regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects

89. *Endorses* the conclusions of the second International Workshop on the regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects ("the regular process");

90. *Decides* to launch the start-up phase, the "assessment of assessments", to be completed within two years,[5] as a preparatory stage towards the establishment of the regular process;

91. *Also decides* to establish an organizational arrangement that includes an ad hoc steering group to oversee the execution of the "assessment of assessments", two United Nations agencies to co-lead the process and a group of experts;

92. *Establishes* the Ad Hoc Steering Group with the following composition:

(a) One representative from each Member State to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with Member States and regional groups, ensuring an adequate range of expertise, and on an equitable geographical basis as follows: five Member States from the African Group, five Member States from the Asian Group, two Member States from the Eastern European Group, three Member States from the Latin American and Caribbean Group, and three Member

[40] IOC Assembly resolution XXIII-8.

States from the Western European and other States Group, with the understanding that agency funding support for such experts is subject to availability of funds;

(b) One representative from each of the following United Nations bodies and related international organizations: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Meteorological Organization, the International Maritime Organization, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the United Nations Environment Programme, as well as the International Seabed Authority;

93. *Sets forth* the following functions to be performed by the Ad Hoc Steering Group:

(a) To approve the composition of the group of experts, to be proposed by the lead agencies and communicate this composition to the Member States of the United Nations;

(b) To decide on a work programme for the "assessment of assessments", to be proposed by the group of experts through the lead agencies, and to distribute it to the States Members of the United Nations;

(c) To provide for an open-ended mid-term review of the work and progress made so far, in order to give all States Members of the United Nations an opportunity to comment on and contribute to the development of the ongoing work carried out under the "assessment of assessments";

(d) To give guidance, consistent with the conclusions of the second International Workshop, to the lead agencies and the group of experts, if required;

94. *Determines* that the lead agencies shall undertake the following actions, under the guidance of the Ad Hoc Steering Group, in addition to contributing to the work in accordance with their own mandate:

(a) To provide secretariat services to the Ad Hoc Steering Group;

(b) To coordinate the work in collaboration with relevant United Nations bodies, organizations and programmes and related international organizations;

(c) To establish a group of experts, upon approval by the Ad Hoc Steering Group, to undertake the actual work of assessing the various assessments, taking into account the importance of adequate participation of experts from developing countries within this group;

(d) To prepare a report on the results of the "assessment of assessments" for the General Assembly;

95. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission to jointly undertake the role of lead agencies, under the guidance of the Ad Hoc Steering Group;

96. *Decides* that the execution of the "assessment of assessments", including the activities of the Ad Hoc Steering Group and the group of experts, be financed through voluntary contributions and other resources available to participating organizations and bodies, and invites Member States in a position to do so to make contributions;

## XII. Regional cooperation

97. *Notes* that there have been a number of initiatives at the regional level, in various regions, to further the implementation of the Convention, takes note in this context of the Caribbean-focused Assistance Fund, which is intended to facilitate, mainly through technical assistance, the voluntary undertaking of maritime delimitation negotiations between Caribbean States, takes note once again of the Fund for Peace: Peaceful Settlement of Territorial Disputes, established by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in 2000 as a primary mechanism, given its broader regional scope, for the prevention and resolution of pending territorial, land border and maritime boundary disputes, and calls upon States and others in a position to do so to contribute to these funds;

98. *Takes note* of the Second Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Oceans-related Ministerial Meeting, held on 16 and 17 September 2005 in Bali, Indonesia, in particular the Joint Ministerial Statement and the Bali Plan of Action, which recognize the important contribution provided by the oceans and their resources to the sustainable economic growth and the well-being of the Asia-Pacific region;

## XIII. Open-ended informal consultative process on oceans and the law of the sea

99. *Reaffirms* its decision to undertake an annual review and evaluation of the implementation of the Convention and other developments relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, welcomes the work of the Consultative Process over the past six years, notes the contribution of the Consultative Process to strengthening the annual debate of the General Assembly on oceans and the law of the sea, and decides to continue with the Consultative Process for the next three years, in accordance with its resolution 54/33, with a further review of its effectiveness and utility by the Assembly at its sixty-third session;

100. *Recognizes* the need to strengthen and improve the efficiency of the Consultative Process, and encourages States, intergovernmental organizations and programmes to provide guidance to the co-chairpersons to this effect, particularly before and during the preparatory meeting for the Consultative Process;

101. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene the seventh meeting of the Consultative Process in New York from 12 to 16 June 2006, to provide it with the necessary facilities for the performance of its work and to arrange for support to be provided by the Division, in cooperation with other relevant parts of the Secretariat, as appropriate;

102. *Encourages* States to make additional contributions to the voluntary trust fund, established pursuant to resolution 55/7, for the purpose of assisting developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing States, in attending the meetings of the Consultative Process;

103. *Recommends* that, in its deliberations on the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea at its meeting, the Consultative Process should focus its discussions on the following topic/s: "Ecosystem approaches and oceans";

## XIV. Coordination and cooperation

104. *Encourages* States to work closely with and through international organizations, funds and programmes as well as the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and relevant international conventions to identify emerging areas of focus for improved coordination and cooperation and how best to address these issues;

105. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of heads of intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations engaged in activities relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, as well as funding institutions, and underlines the importance of their constructive and timely input for the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea and of their participation in relevant meetings and processes;

106. *Welcomes* the work done by the secretariats of relevant United Nations specialized agencies, programmes, funds and bodies and the secretariats of related organizations and conventions to enhance inter-agency coordination and cooperation on ocean issues, including through UN-Oceans, the inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues within the United Nations system;

107. *Encourages* continued updates to Member States by UN-Oceans regarding its priorities and initiatives, in particular with respect to the proposed participation in UN-Oceans;

## XV. Activities of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea

108. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the annual comprehensive report on oceans and the law of the sea, prepared by the Division, as well as for the other activities of the Division, which reflect the high standard of assistance provided to Member States by the Division;

109. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to carry out the responsibilities and functions entrusted to him in the Convention and by the related resolutions of the General Assembly, including its resolutions 49/28 and 52/26, and to ensure the allocation of appropriate resources to the Division for the performance of its activities under the approved budget for the Organization;

## XVI. Sixty-first session of the General Assembly

110. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report, in its current comprehensive format and in accordance with established practice, for the consideration of the General Assembly at its sixty-first session, on developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including the implementation of the present resolution, in accordance with its resolutions 49/28, 52/26 and 54/33, and to make the report available at least six weeks in advance of the meeting of the Consultative Process;

111. *Emphasizes* the critical role of the annual comprehensive report of the Secretary-General, which integrates information on developments relating to the implementation of the Convention and the work of the Organization, its specialized agencies and other institutions in the field of ocean affairs and the law of the sea at the global and regional levels, and as a result constitutes the basis for the annual

consideration and review of developments relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea by the General Assembly as the global institution having the competence to undertake such a review;

112. *Notes* that the report referred to in paragraph 110 above will also be presented to States Parties pursuant to article 319 of the Convention regarding issues of a general nature that have arisen with respect to the Convention;

113. *Notes* the desire to further improve the efficiency of, and effective participation of delegations in, the informal consultations concerning the annual resolution on oceans and the law of the sea and the resolution on sustainable fisheries of the General Assembly, decides to limit the period of the informal consultations on both resolutions to a maximum of four weeks in total and to ensure that the consultations are scheduled in such a way as to avoid overlap with the period during which the Sixth Committee is meeting and that the Division has sufficient time to produce the report referred to in paragraph 110 above;

114. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea".

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Agenda item 75 (b)
**Oceans and the law of the sea: sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments**

**Austria, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Malta, Monaco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution**

# Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments

*The General Assembly*,

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 46/215 of 20 December 1991, 49/116 and 49/118 of 19 December 1994, 50/25 of 5 December 1995 and 57/142 of 12 December 2002, as well as other resolutions on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and on the high seas, fisheries by-catch and discards, and other developments, and its resolutions 56/13 of 28 November 2001 and 57/143 of 12 December 2002 on the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks ("the Agreement"),[1] 58/14 of 24 November 2003 and 59/25 of 17 November 2004 on sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995

[1] *International Fisheries Instruments with Index* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. I; see also A/CONF.164/37.

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Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments,

*Recalling* the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea ("the Convention"),[2] and bearing in mind the relationship between the Convention and the Agreement,

*Recognizing* that, in accordance with the Convention, the Agreement sets forth provisions concerning the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, including provisions on compliance and enforcement by the flag State and subregional and regional cooperation in enforcement, binding dispute settlement and the rights and obligations of States in authorizing the use of vessels flying their flags for fishing on the high seas, and specific provisions to address the requirements of developing States in relation to conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks and development of fisheries for such stocks,

*Noting* that the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations ("the Code")[3] and its associated international plans of action set out principles and global standards of behaviour for responsible practices for conservation of fisheries resources and management and development of fisheries,

*Noting with concern* that effective management of marine capture fisheries has been made difficult in some areas by unreliable information and data caused by unreported and misreported fish catch and fishing effort and the contribution this lack of data makes to continued overfishing in some areas,

*Noting with satisfaction* the recently adopted Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries,[4] and recognizing that the long-term improvement of knowledge and understanding of fishery status and trends is a fundamental basis for fisheries policy and management for implementing the Code,

*Recognizing* the need to implement, as a matter of priority, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] in relation to achieving sustainable fisheries, including the objective to maintain or restore stocks to levels that can produce the maximum

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[2] See *The Law of the Sea: Official Texts of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 and of the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 with Index and Excerpts from the Final Act of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.V.10).

[3] *International Fisheries Instruments with Index* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. III.

[4] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the twenty-fifth session of the Committee on Fisheries, Rome, 24-28 February 2003*, FAO Fisheries Report No. 702 (FIPL/R702(En)), appendix H.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

sustainable yield with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible not later than 2015,

*Recognizing also* the significant contribution of sustainable fisheries to food security, income and wealth for present and future generations,

*Deploring* the fact that fish stocks, including straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, in many parts of the world are overfished or subject to sparsely regulated and heavy fishing efforts, as a result of, inter alia, unauthorized fishing, inadequate flag State control and enforcement, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures, inadequate regulatory measures, harmful fisheries subsidies and overcapacity,

*Concerned* that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing threatens seriously to deplete certain fish stocks and to significantly damage marine habitats and ecosystems, to the detriment of sustainable fisheries as well as the food security and the economies of many States, particularly developing States,

*Welcoming* the outcomes of the twenty-sixth session of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Committee on Fisheries, held from 5 to 11 March 2005,

*Welcoming also* the Rome Ministerial Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing adopted by the Ministerial Meeting on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on 12 March 2005,[6] which renewed the resolve of the international community to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing,

*Welcoming further* the 2005 Rome Declaration on Fisheries and the Tsunami adopted by the Ministerial Meeting on 12 March 2005, which addressed the issue of rehabilitation in relation to the tsunami disaster,

*Noting* the efforts of the International Labour Organization in relation to work in the fishing sector,

*Recognizing* that the interrelationship between ocean activities, such as shipping and fishing, and environmental issues needs further consideration,

*Concerned* that marine pollution from all sources, including vessels and in particular land-based sources, constitutes a serious threat to human health and safety, endangers fish stocks, marine biodiversity and marine habitats and has significant costs to local and national economies,

*Recognizing* that marine debris is a global transboundary pollution problem and that due to the many different types and sources of marine debris different approaches to their prevention and removal are necessary,

*Recognizing also* the need for appropriate measures to address lost or abandoned gear, including catches by derelict fishing gear, which adversely affect inter alia fish stocks and habitats,

*Noting* that the contribution of sustainable aquaculture to global fish supplies continues to respond to opportunities in developing countries to enhance local food

[6] The 2005 Rome Declaration on Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing of 12 March 2005, adopted by the Ministerial Meeting on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, 12 March 2005.

security and poverty alleviation, and together with efforts of other aquaculture producing countries will make a significant contribution to meeting future demands in fish consumption, bearing in mind article 9 of the Code,

*Calling attention* to the circumstances affecting fisheries in many developing States, in particular African States and small island developing States, and recognizing the urgent need for capacity-building, including transfer of marine technology, to assist such States in meeting their obligations and exercising their rights under international instruments, in order to realize the benefits from fisheries resources,

*Noting* the obligation of all States, pursuant to the provisions of the Convention, to cooperate in the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, and recognizing the importance of coordination and cooperation at the global, regional, subregional as well as national levels in the areas, inter alia, of data collection, information-sharing, capacity-building and training for the conservation, management and sustainable development of marine living resources,

*Recognizing* the duty provided in the Convention, the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas ("the Compliance Agreement"),[7] the Agreement and the Code for flag States to exercise effective control over fishing vessels flying their flag and vessels flying their flag which provide support to such vessels, and to ensure that the activities of such vessels do not undermine the effectiveness of conservation and management measures taken in accordance with international law and adopted at the national, subregional, regional or global levels,

*Recognizing also* the urgent need for action at all levels to ensure the long-term sustainable use and management of fisheries resources through the wide application of a precautionary approach, and through appropriate measures to reduce waste, discards and other factors, which adversely affect fish stocks,

*Recognizing further* the economic and cultural importance of sharks in many countries, the biological importance of sharks in the marine ecosystem, the vulnerability of certain shark species to over-exploitation and the need for measures to promote the long-term sustainability of shark populations and fisheries, and the relevance of the 1999 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks in providing development guidance of such measures,

*Reaffirming* its support for the initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and relevant regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements on the conservation and management of sharks, while noting with concern that only a small number of countries have implemented the 1999 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks,

*Welcoming* the Ministerial Declaration of the "Conference on the Governance of High Seas Fisheries and the United Nations Fish Agreement — Moving from Words to Action", held in St. John's Canada, from 1 to 5 May 2005, acknowledging

[7] *International Fisheries Instruments with Index* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. II.

that it is an initiative to improve high seas fisheries governance, including effective implementation of the Agreement,

*Noting with satisfaction* the outcomes of the fourth round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement, held in New York from 31 May to 3 June 2005,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on "Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments",* in particular its useful role in gathering and disseminating information on or relating to the sustainable development of the world's marine living resources,

*Expressing concern* that the practice of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing remains a threat to marine living resources, although the incidence of this practice has continued to be low in most regions of the world's oceans and seas,

*Emphasizing* that efforts should be made to ensure that the implementation of resolution 46/215 in some parts of the world does not result in the transfer to other parts of the world of drift-nets that contravene the resolution,

*Expressing concern* over reports of continued losses of seabirds, particularly albatrosses and petrels, as well as other marine species, including sharks, fin-fish species and marine turtles, as a result of incidental mortality in fishing operations, particularly longline fishing, and other activities, while recognizing considerable efforts to reduce by-catch in longline fishing through various regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements,

*Recognizing* the endorsement of the Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Committee on Fisheries at its twenty-sixth session, held from 5 to 11 March 2005,

*Welcoming* the fact that a growing number of States, and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement, as well as regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, have taken measures, as appropriate, towards the implementation of the provisions of the Agreement,

## I. Achieving sustainable fisheries

1. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to the long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of the marine living resources of the world's oceans and seas and the obligations of States to cooperate to this end, in accordance with international law, as reflected in the relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular the provisions on cooperation set out in Part V and Part VII, section 2, of the Convention, and where applicable, the Agreement;

2. *Emphasizes* the obligations of flag States to discharge their responsibilities, in accordance with the Convention and the Agreement, to ensure

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compliance by vessels flying their flag with the conservation and management measures adopted and in force with respect to fisheries resources on the high seas,

3. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to the Convention, which sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out, taking into account the relationship between the Convention and the Agreement;

4. *Calls upon* all States, directly or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to apply, in accordance with international law, the precautionary approach and an ecosystem approach widely to the conservation, management and exploitation of fish stocks, including straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, and also calls upon States parties to the Agreement to implement fully the provisions of article 6 of the Agreement as a matter of priority;

5. *Welcomes and encourages* the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Committee on Fisheries, in particular the recent call to effectively implement the various instruments already developed to ensure responsible fisheries;

6. *Urges* States to eliminate barriers to trade, including tariff peaks, high tariffs and non-tariff barriers and measures which are not consistent with their obligations under the World Trade Organization agreements, taking into account the importance of the trade of fisheries products, particularly for developing countries;

7. *Welcomes* the 2005 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations International Guidelines for the Ecolabelling of Fish and Fishery Products from Marine Capture Fisheries, *acknowledges* the role of certification and ecolabelling schemes, which are to be consistent with international law, including relevant World Trade Organization agreements, and notes ongoing discussions in the World Trade Organization on such schemes;

8. *Urges* States and relevant international and national organizations to provide for participation of small-scale fishery stakeholders in related policy development and fisheries management strategies in order to achieve long-term sustainability for such fisheries, consistent with the duty to ensure the proper conservation and management of fisheries resources;

## II. Implementation of the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

9. *Calls upon* all States, and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement, that have not done so to ratify or accede to the Agreement and in the interim to consider applying it provisionally;

10. *Calls upon* States parties to the Agreement to harmonize, as a matter of priority, their national legislation with the provisions of the Agreement, and to ensure that the provisions of the Agreement are effectively implemented into regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements of which they are a member;

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of those provisions of the Agreement relating to bilateral, regional and subregional cooperation in enforcement, and urges continued efforts in this regard;

12. *Encourages* States, as appropriate, to recognize that the general principles of the Agreement should also apply to discrete fish stocks in the high seas;

13. *Calls upon* all States to ensure that their vessels comply with the conservation and management measures that have been adopted by subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in accordance with relevant provisions of the Convention and of the Agreement;

14. *Urges* States parties to the Agreement, in accordance with article 21, paragraph 4, thereof to inform, either directly or through the relevant regional or subregional fisheries management organization or arrangement, all States whose vessels fish on the high seas in the same region or subregion of the form of identification issued by those States parties to officials duly authorized to carry out boarding and inspection functions in accordance with articles 21 and 22 of the Agreement;

15. *Also urges* States parties to the Agreement, in accordance with article 21, paragraph 4, to designate an appropriate authority to receive notifications pursuant to article 21 and to give due publicity to such designation through the relevant subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement;

16. *Invites* States and international financial institutions and organizations of the United Nations system to provide assistance according to Part VII of the Agreement, including, if appropriate, the development of special financial mechanisms or instruments to assist developing States, in particular the least developed among them and small island developing States, to enable them to develop their national capacity to exploit fishery resources, including developing their domestically flagged fishing fleet, value-added processing and the expansion of their economic base in the fishing industry, consistent with the duty to ensure the proper conservation and management of fisheries resources;

17. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Assistance Fund under Part VII of the Agreement has begun to operate and consider applications for assistance by developing States parties to the Agreement, and encourages States, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, national institutions, non-governmental organizations and natural and juridical persons to make voluntary financial contributions to the Fund;

18. *Welcomes* the inaugural meeting at Windhoek, Namibia, from 28 to 30 September 2005 of the Scientific Committee of the South-East Atlantic Fisheries Organization and its Commission's subsequent adoption of new conservation measures for the resources that fall under its responsibility within the area of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Fishery Resources in the South-East Atlantic Ocean, and urges signatory States and other States whose vessels fish in that Convention area for fishery resources covered by that Convention to become parties to that Convention as a matter of priority and, in the interim, apply it and the measures adopted thereunder provisionally, to ensure that vessels entitled to fly their flags apply such measures;

19. *Welcomes also* the inaugural meeting in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia, from 9 to 10 December 2004 of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, and further encourages relevant States to become parties to the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean and, in the interim, to apply that Convention and the measures adopted thereunder to vessels entitled to fly their flags;

20. *Reaffirms* paragraph 16 of resolution 59/25 concerning the convening by the Secretary-General, pursuant to article 36 of the Agreement, of a review conference ("the review conference"), to be held in New York from 22 to 26 May 2006;

21. *Takes note* of the report of the fourth round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement, requests that the Secretary-General, in preparing, in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the comprehensive report referred to in paragraph 17 of resolution 59/25, take into account the specific guidance proposed by the fourth round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement regarding the comprehensive report, and also requests that an advance unedited version of such report be made available in accordance with past practice via the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea website as of 16 January 2006;

22. *Invites* States parties, as well as States and entities entitled to become parties, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to submit information and views to the review conference on matters relevant to the mandate of the review conference and which would inform its work;

23. *Recalls* paragraph 6 of its resolution 56/13, and requests the Secretary-General to convene in March 2006 a fifth round of informal consultations of States Parties to the Agreement, to serve as preparation for the review conference;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a draft provisional agenda and draft rules of procedure for the review conference, and circulate them at the same time as the provisional agenda, proposed by the fourth round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement, for the fifth round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement, 60 days in advance of these consultations;

25. *Requests also* the Secretary-General to invite States, and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement, which are not parties to the Agreement, to participate fully in the fifth round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement on an equal footing with States parties to the Agreement, except without voting rights, and reaffirms that, in accordance with past practice, every effort will be made to adopt recommendations on the basis of consensus;

26. *Requests further* the Secretary-General to invite the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other specialized agencies, the Commission on Sustainable Development, the World Bank, the Global Environment Facility and other relevant international financial institutions, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, other fisheries bodies, other relevant inter-

governmental bodies and relevant non-governmental organizations to attend the fifth round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement as observers;

27. *Encourages* wide participation in accordance with article 36 of the Agreement in the review conference and calls upon those States that are able to do so to become parties to the Agreement prior to the review conference;

## III. Related fisheries instruments

28. *Emphasizes* the importance of the effective implementation of the provisions of the Compliance Agreement, and urges continued efforts in this regard;

29. *Calls upon* all States and other entities referred to in article X, paragraph 1, of the Compliance Agreement that have not yet become parties to that Agreement to do so as a matter of priority and, in the interim, to consider applying it provisionally;

30. *Urges* States and subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to implement and promote the application of the Code within their areas of competence;

31. *Also urges* States to develop and implement, as a matter of priority, national and, as appropriate, regional plans of action to put into effect the international plans of action of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

32. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Code of Safety for Fishermen and Fishing Vessels as revised by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization and the International Maritime Organization and encourages its effective application, and urges States to become parties to the 1993 Protocol to the Torremolinos International Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels;

## IV. Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

33. *Emphasizes once again its serious concern* that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing remains one of the greatest threats to marine ecosystems and continues to have serious and major implications for the conservation and management of ocean resources, and renews its call upon States to comply fully with all existing obligations and to combat such fishing and urgently to take all necessary steps to implement the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

34. *Calls upon* States not to permit vessels flying their flag to engage in fishing on the high seas or in areas under the national jurisdiction of other States, unless duly authorized by the authorities of the States concerned and in accordance with the conditions set out in the authorization, without having effective control over their activities, and to take specific measures, including deterring the reflagging of vessels by their nationals, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, the Agreement and the Compliance Agreement, to control fishing operations by vessels flying their flag;

35. *Affirms* the need to strengthen, where necessary, the international legal framework for intergovernmental cooperation, in particular at the regional and

subregional levels, in the management of fish stocks and in combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, in a manner consistent with international law, and for States and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement to collaborate in efforts to address these types of fishing activities, including, inter alia, the development and implementation of vessel monitoring systems and the listing of vessels in order to prevent illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing activities and, where appropriate and consistent with international law, trade monitoring schemes, including to collect global catch data, through subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements;

36. *Calls upon* flag and port States to take all measures consistent with international law necessary to prevent the operation of substandard vessels and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities;

37. *Urges* States to exercise effective control over their nationals and vessels flying their flag in order to prevent and deter them from engaging in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities;

38. *Recalls* the request to the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the study undertaken by the International Maritime Organization, in cooperation with other competent international organizations, following the invitation extended to it in resolution 58/14 and resolution 58/240 of 23 December 2003, to examine and clarify the role of the "genuine link" in relation to the duty of flag States to exercise effective control over ships flying their flag, including fishing vessels, and the potential consequences of non-compliance with the duties and obligations of flag States prescribed in the relevant international instruments;

39. *Reaffirms* the appeal made by the Ministers of Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in their Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, adopted at the Ministerial Meeting on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, held on 12 March 2005, including for further international action to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by vessels flying "flags of convenience" as well as to require that a "genuine link" be established between States and fishing vessels flying their flags, and calls upon States to implement the Declaration as a matter of priority;

40. *Requests* States and relevant international bodies to develop in accordance with international law more effective measures to trace fish and fishery products to enable importing States to identify fish or fisheries products caught in a manner that undermines international conservation and management measures agreed in accordance with international law, and at the same time to recognize the importance of market access, in accordance with provisions 11.2.4, 11.2.5 and 11.2.6 of the Code, for fish and fisheries products caught in a manner that is in conformity with such international measures;

41. *Encourages* further work by competent international organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to develop guidelines on flag State control of fishing vessels;

42. *Recognizes* the need for enhanced port State controls to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, urges States to cooperate, in particular at the regional level and through regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, and encourages States to apply the model scheme on port State measures endorsed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Committee on Fisheries at its twenty-sixth session in March 2005 at the national and regional levels, promote its application through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and bodies and consider, when appropriate, the possibility of developing a legally binding instrument;

43. *Calls upon* all States to ensure that vessels flying their flag do not engage in trans-shipments of fish caught by fishing vessels engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to develop more effective enforcement and compliance measures to prevent and suppress such trans-shipments in accordance with international law;

44. *Urges* States, individually and through relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to establish mandatory vessel monitoring, control and surveillance systems for fishing vessels, including the sharing of information on fisheries enforcement matters, to join the existing voluntary International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network for Fisheries-Related Activities and to consider the possibility, when appropriate, of transforming the Network in accordance with international law into an international unit with dedicated resources that can assist fisheries enforcement agencies;

45. *Encourages and supports* the development of a comprehensive global record within the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of fishing vessels, including refrigerated transport vessels and supply vessels, that incorporates available information on beneficial ownership, subject to confidentiality requirements in accordance with national law, and urges flag States to require that all their large-scale fishing vessels operating on the high seas be fitted with vessel monitoring systems no later than December 2008, or earlier if so decided by the flag State or any relevant regional fisheries management organization or arrangements, as called for in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Ministerial Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing adopted on 12 March 2005;

46. *Urges* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to adopt and implement internationally agreed market-related measures in accordance with international law, including principles, rights and obligations established in World Trade Organization agreements, as called for in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing;

## V. Fishing overcapacity

47. *Calls upon* States and relevant regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, as a matter of priority, to take effective measures to improve the management of fishing capacity and to implement the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity, taking into account the need,

through these actions, to avoid the transfer of fishing capacity to other fisheries or areas including, but not limited to, those areas where fish stocks are overexploited or in a depleted condition;

48. *Reaffirms* the Rome Declaration on Fisheries and the Tsunami adopted by the Ministerial Meeting on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which emphasized, inter alia, the need for fisheries and aquaculture rehabilitation in the affected areas to be in line with the principles of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and stressed that rehabilitation efforts, including transfer of vessels, must proceed under the leadership and control of the affected nations and must ensure that the fishing capacity that is being rebuilt is commensurate with the productive capacity of the fisheries resources and their sustainable utilization;

49. *Urges* States to eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to fishing overcapacity, while completing the efforts undertaken at the World Trade Organization in accordance with the Doha Declaration to clarify and improve its disciplines on fisheries subsidies, taking into account the importance of this sector, including small-scale and artisanal fisheries and aquaculture, to developing countries;

## VI. Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing

50. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to continued compliance with its resolution 46/215 and other subsequent resolutions on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, and urges States and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement to enforce fully the measures recommended in those resolutions;

## VII. Fisheries by-catch and discards

51. *Urges* States, regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other relevant international organizations that have not done so to take action to reduce or eliminate by-catch, catch by lost or abandoned gear, fish discards and post-harvest losses, including juvenile fish, consistent with international law and relevant international instruments, including the Code, and in particular to consider measures including, as appropriate, technical measures related to fish size, mesh size or gear, discards, closed seasons and areas and zones reserved for selected fisheries, particularly artisanal fisheries, the establishment of mechanisms for communicating information on areas of high concentration of juvenile fish, taking into account the importance of ensuring confidentiality of such information, and support for studies and research that will reduce or eliminate by-catch of juvenile fish;

52. *Encourages* States and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement to give due consideration to participation, as appropriate, in regional and subregional instruments and organizations with mandates to conserve non-target species taken incidentally in fishing operations;

53. *Requests* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to urgently implement, as appropriate, the measures recommended in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Guidelines to Reduce

Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations and the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries in order to prevent the decline of sea turtles and seabird populations by reducing by-catch and increasing post-release survival in their fisheries, including through research and development of gear and bait alternatives, promoting the use of available by-catch mitigation technology, and promotion and strengthening of data collection programmes to obtain standardized information to develop reliable estimates of the by-catch of those species;

## VIII. Subregional and regional cooperation

54. *Urges* coastal States and States fishing on the high seas, in accordance with the Convention and the Agreement, to pursue cooperation in relation to straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, either directly or through appropriate subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to ensure the effective conservation and management of such stocks;

55. *Urges* States fishing for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks on the high seas, and relevant coastal States, where a subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement has the competence to establish conservation and management measures for such stocks, to give effect to their duty to cooperate by becoming members of such organization or participants in such an arrangement, or by agreeing to apply the conservation and management measures established by such an organization or arrangement;

56. *Invites*, in this regard, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to ensure that all States having a real interest in the fisheries concerned may become members of such organizations or participants in such arrangements, in accordance with the Convention and the Agreement;

57. *Encourages* relevant coastal States and States fishing on the high seas for a straddling fish stock or a highly migratory fish stock, where there is no subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement to establish conservation and management measures for such stock, to cooperate to establish such an organization or enter into another appropriate arrangement to ensure the conservation and management of such stocks, and to participate in the work of the organization or arrangement;

58. *Welcomes and urges* further efforts by regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, as a matter of priority, to strengthen and modernize their mandates to include an ecosystem approach to fisheries management and biodiversity considerations, where those aspects are lacking, to ensure that they effectively contribute to long term conservation and management of marine living resources;

59. *Urges* regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to ensure that their decision-making processes rely on the best scientific information available, incorporate the precautionary approach, develop criteria for allocation which reflects, where appropriate, the relevant provisions of the Agreement, and strengthen integration, coordination and cooperation with other relevant fisheries organizations, regional seas arrangements and other relevant international organizations;

60. *Encourages* States through their participation in regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to initiate processes for their performance review, and welcomes the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in the development of general objective criteria for such reviews;

61. *Calls upon* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to strengthen or establish, consistent with national and international law, positive or negative lists of vessels fishing within the areas covered by relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in order to verify compliance with conservation and management measures and identify products from illegal, unreported and unregulated catches, including, where possible, establishing tracking and verification mechanisms to do so, and encourages improved coordination among all parties and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to share and use this information;

62. *Encourages* the establishment of regional guidelines for States to use in establishing sanctions, for non-compliance by vessels flying their flag and by their nationals, that are adequate in severity to effectively secure compliance, deter further violations and deprive offenders of the benefits deriving from their illegal activities;

## IX. Responsible fisheries in the marine ecosystem

63. *Encourages* States to apply by 2010 the ecosystem approach, notes the Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem and decision VII/11 and other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, notes the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations related to guidelines for the implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management, and also notes the importance to this approach of relevant provisions of the Agreement and the Code;

64. *Encourages* enhanced science for conservation and management measures that incorporate and strengthen, in accordance with international law, the precautionary approach and consideration of ecosystem approaches to fisheries management, including through implementation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations International Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries, and a greater reliance on scientific advice in adopting such measures;

65. *Calls upon* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to collect and, where appropriate, report to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations more timely and comprehensive catch and effort data, including for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks within and beyond areas under national jurisdiction, discrete high seas stocks and by-catch and discards;

66. *Encourages* States, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other relevant international organizations, to work to ensure that fisheries and other ecosystem data collection is performed in a coordinated and integrated manner, facilitating incorporation into global observation initiatives, where appropriate;

67. *Also encourages* States to increase scientific research in accordance with international law on the marine ecosystem;

68. *Calls upon* States, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other specialized agencies of the United Nations, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, where appropriate, and other appropriate intergovernmental bodies, to cooperate in achieving sustainable aquaculture, including through information exchange, developing equivalent standards on such issues as aquatic animal health and human health and safety concerns, assessing the potential positive and negative impacts of aquaculture, including socio-economics, on the marine and coastal environment, including biodiversity, and adopting relevant methods and techniques to minimize and mitigate adverse effects;

69. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to paragraphs 66 to 71 of its resolution 59/25 concerning the impacts of fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems and urges accelerated progress by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements on implementing these elements of the resolution;

70. *Requests* regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with the competence to regulate bottom fisheries to adopt, in accordance with paragraph 67 of resolution 59/25, and implement appropriate conservation and management measures, including spatial and temporal measures, to protect vulnerable marine ecosystems as a matter of urgency;

71. *Welcomes* progress made in the implementation of paragraphs 68 and 69 of resolution 59/25 calling for the expansion, where appropriate, of the competence of existing regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements to regulate bottom fisheries and the impacts of fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems or for the establishment of new regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements with such competence to cover areas of the high seas where no such organization or arrangement currently exists;

72. *Calls upon* States to urgently accelerate their cooperation in establishing interim targeted protection mechanisms for vulnerable marine ecosystems in regions where they have an interest in the conservation and management of marine living resources;

73. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the actions taken by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to give effect to paragraphs 66 to 69 of resolution 59/25, in order to facilitate the review referred to in paragraph 71 of resolution 59/25 of progress on action taken with a view to further recommendations, where necessary, in areas where arrangements are inadequate and further requests that an advance unedited version of the report be made available in accordance with past practice via the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea website as of 15 July 2006;

74. *Requests* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to submit detailed information to the Secretary-General in a timely manner on actions taken pursuant to paragraphs 66 to 69 of General Assembly resolution 59/25 to facilitate a comprehensive review of such actions;

75. *Encourages* progress to establish criteria on the objectives and management of marine protected areas for fisheries purposes and in this regard welcomes the proposed work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to develop technical guidelines in accordance with the Convention on the design, implementation and testing of marine protected areas for such purposes, and urges coordination and cooperation among all relevant international organizations and bodies;

76. *Notes* that 2005 marks the 10-year anniversary of the adoption of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, and urges all States to implement the Global Programme of Action and to accelerate activity to safeguard the marine ecosystem, including fish stocks, against pollution and physical degradation;

77. *Calls upon* States, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Maritime Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, in particular its Regional Seas programme, regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other appropriate intergovernmental organizations that have not yet done so to take action to address the issue of lost or abandoned fishing gear and related marine debris, including through the collection of data on gear loss, economic costs to fisheries and other sectors, and the impact on marine ecosystems;

78. *Encourages* close cooperation and coordination, as appropriate, between States, relevant intergovernmental organizations, United Nations programmes and other bodies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Maritime Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Global Programme of Action, and regional seas arrangements, regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and relevant stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, to address the issue of lost and discarded fishing gear and related marine debris through initiatives such as the analysis of the implementation and effectiveness of the existing measures relevant to the control and management of derelict fishing gear and related marine debris, the development and implementation of targeted studies to determine the socio-economic, technical and other factors that influence the accidental loss and deliberate disposal of fishing gear at sea, the assessment and implementation of preventive measures, incentives and/or disincentives relating to the loss and disposal of fishing gear at sea, and the development of best management practices;

79. *Encourages* States, directly and through regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, and in close cooperation and coordination with relevant stakeholders, to address the issue of lost and discarded fishing gear and related marine debris through initiatives including developing and implementing joint prevention and recovery programmes, establishing a clearing-house mechanism to facilitate the sharing of information between States on fishing net types and other fishing gear, the regular, long-term collection, collation and dissemination of information on derelict fishing gear, and national inventories of net types and other fishing gear as appropriate;

80. *Also encourages* States, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Global Programme of Action, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Maritime Organization, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other relevant intergovernmental

organizations and programmes to consider the outcomes of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Education and Outreach Seminar on Derelict Fishing Gear and Related Marine Debris held in January 2004 and how they may be implemented;

81. *Further encourages* States to raise awareness within their fishing sector and subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements of the issue of derelict fishing gear and related marine debris and to identify options for action;

82. *Encourages* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Committee on Fisheries to consider the issue of derelict fishing gear and related marine debris at its next meeting in 2007, and in particular the implementation of relevant provisions of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries;

## X. Capacity-building

83. *Reiterates* the crucial importance of cooperation by States directly or, as appropriate, through the relevant regional and subregional organizations, and by other international organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations through its FishCode programme, including through financial and/or technical assistance, in accordance with the Agreement, the Compliance Agreement, the Code and the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks, to increase the capacity of developing States to achieve the goals and implement the actions called for in the present resolution;

84. *Welcomes* the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in developing guidance on the strategies and measures required for the creation of an enabling environment for small-scale fisheries, including the development of a code of conduct and guidelines for enhancing the contribution of small-scale fisheries to poverty alleviation and food security that include adequate provisions with regard to financial measures and capacity-building, including transfer of technology; and encourages studies for creating possible alternative livelihoods for coastal communities;

85. *Encourages* increased capacity-building and technical assistance by States, international financial institutions and relevant intergovernmental organizations and bodies for fishers, in particular small-scale fishers, in developing countries, and in particular small island developing States, consistent with environmental sustainability;

86. *Encourages* the international community to enhance the opportunities for sustainable development in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and coastal African States, by encouraging greater participation of those States in authorized fisheries activities being undertaken within areas under their national jurisdiction, in accordance with the Convention, by distant-water fishing nations in order to achieve better economic returns for developing countries from their fisheries resources within areas under their national jurisdiction and an enhanced role in regional fisheries management, as well as by enhancing the ability of developing countries to develop their own fisheries, as well as to participate in high seas fisheries, including access to such

fisheries, in conformity with international law, in particular the Convention and the Agreement;

87. *Requests* distant-water fishing nations, when negotiating access agreements and arrangements with developing coastal States, to do so on an equitable and sustainable basis, including by giving greater attention to fish processing, including fish processing facilities, within the national jurisdiction of the developing coastal State to assist the realization of the benefits from the development of fisheries resources;

88. *Encourages* greater assistance for developing States in designing, establishing and implementing relevant agreements, instruments and tools for the conservation and sustainable management of fish stocks, including the enhancement of research and scientific capabilities through existing funds, such as the Assistance Fund under Part VII of the Agreement, bilateral assistance, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements assistance funds, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations FishCode Programme, the World Bank's global programme on fisheries and the Global Environment Facility;

## XI. Cooperation within the United Nations system

89. *Requests* the relevant parts of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and donor agencies to support increased enforcement and compliance capabilities for regional fisheries management organizations and their member States;

90. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue its cooperative arrangements with United Nations agencies on the implementation of the international plans of action and to report to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in his annual report on sustainable fisheries, on priorities for cooperation and coordination in this work;

91. *Invites* the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system to consult and cooperate in the preparation of questionnaires designed to collect information on sustainable fisheries, in order to avoid duplication;

## XII. Sixty-first session of the General Assembly

92. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, relevant intergovernmental organizations, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations, and to invite them to provide the Secretary-General with information relevant to the implementation of the present resolution;

93. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on "Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments", taking into account information provided by States, relevant specialized agencies, in particular the Food and Agriculture

Organization of the United Nations, and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, regional and subregional organizations and arrangements for the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, as well as other relevant intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations, and consisting, inter alia, of elements provided in relevant paragraphs in the present resolution;

94. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea", the sub-item entitled "Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments".

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Austria, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Malta, Monaco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

# Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments

The General Assembly,

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Australia, Belgium, Fiji, France, Greece, Madagascar, Micronesia (Federated States of), Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sweden, Tonga and Uruguay

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## Public administration and development

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* all pertinent resolutions, in particular its resolution 59/55 of 2 December 2004 on public administration and development,

*Acknowledging* the tenth anniversary of the resumed fifteenth session of the General Assembly, on public administration and development, held in April 1996,

*Recognizing* the important role played by public administration with respect to the planning and provision of public services and the positive contribution it can make to the creation of an enabling environment to promote sustainable development,

*Emphasizing* the need to improve the efficiency, transparency and accountability of public administration,

*Reiterating* that efficient, accountable, effective and transparent public administration, at both the national and international levels, has a key role to play in the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,[1]

*Noting* that the capacities of public institutions and human resources will play a vital role in the ability of Member States to effectively achieve the Millennium Development Goals,

[1] See resolution 55/2.

05-61163 (E) 211105

*Acknowledging* further that measures that increase participatory and transparent governance will help Member States to build and strengthen state capacity to address development and other challenges,

*Stressing* the importance of participatory public administration responsive to the needs of the people and good governance,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on public administration and development;[1]

2. *Emphasizes* that good governance and transparent and accountable public administration at the national and international levels will contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

3. *Recognizes* the importance of the efforts of Governments to foster public participation in governance and development processes through cooperating with all stakeholders in their societies, including the private sector, civil society and non-governmental organizations;

4. *Stresses* that national efforts to improve governance, public administration, and institutional and managerial capacities are essential to enable Member States to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and encourages Member States to increase their efforts in this regard;

5. *Encourages* the international community to increase support for national efforts, including those of developing countries, in public administration, particularly through North-South cooperation, South-South cooperation and public-private partnership to provide financial, educational, technical and technological support and cooperation as appropriate;

6. *Requests* all Member States to abide by the principles of proper management of public affairs and public property, fairness, responsibility and equality before the law and the need to safeguard integrity and foster a culture of transparency, accountability and rejection of corruption at all levels and in all its forms, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[2] and in this regard urges Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying and to accelerate the process of ratification of the Convention;

7. *Agrees* that the United Nations should promote innovation in governance and public administration, and stresses the importance of making more effective use of United Nations Public Service Day and the United Nations Public Service Awards in the process of revitalizing public administration by building a culture of innovation, partnership and responsiveness;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to facilitate, through the United Nations Online Network in Public Administration and Finance, the dissemination of information, knowledge and valuable practices in public administration.

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[1] A/60/214.

[2] Resolution 58/4, annex.

9. *Stresses* the valuable contribution that the Global Forum on Reinventing Government has made to the exchange of lessons learned in public administration reform;

10. *Takes note with appreciation* of the Seoul Declaration on Participatory and Transparent Governance, which was adopted by the participants in the Sixth Global Forum on Reinventing Government, held in Seoul from 24 to 27 May 2005;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of the Republic of Korea for hosting the Sixth Global Forum on Reinventing Government;

12. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Seventh Global Forum on Reinventing Government, to be hosted by the United Nations in 2007, which will highlight the importance of improving public administration in order to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

13. *Urges* the United Nations to maximize the effectiveness of its activities in the field of public administration and development by strengthening partnerships with other international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and by promoting the use of information and communications technology as a tool for development;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly on the implementation of the present resolution and the result of the Seventh Global Forum on Reinventing Government, to be held in 2007.

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Afghanistan, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Belize, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Dominican Republic, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand, Timor-Leste, United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam: draft resolution

## Public administration and development

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Israel, Italy, Mali, Singapore and United States of America

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